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The New-York Times.

Part One
Pages 1-8

VOL. XLIV....NO. 13,717. NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUGUST 8, 1895.—THREE PARTS.—14 PAGES. PRICE THREE CENTS.

ATTACKS POLICE METHODS

Senator O'Sullivan Before the Temperance Societies.

MET WITH HISSES AND CHEERS

Archbishop Corrigan Insists upon Order—Sharp Reply from President Roosevelt.

TOTAL ABSTINENCE UNION CONVENES

Mgr. Satolli Celebrates Mass at the Cathedral—Business Session of the Big Convention.

There was an unexpected sensation at the great mass meeting of delegates and citizens, held in Carnegie Hall last night in celebration of the Silver Jubilee of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

State Senator T. C. O'Sullivan was among the speakers, and made a lengthy speech, in which, as a member of Tammany Hall, he deplored the present manner of enforcing the excise law on Sunday.

This was received at first with amazement, and then with hisses and groans.

The disorder became so great that Mr. O'Sullivan was unable to proceed, and Archbishop Corrigan, who presided, was only able to restore order by announcing that if there was any more manifestations of disapproval, he would leave the platform.

Theodore Roosevelt, President of the Police Commission, made a caustic reply to Senator O'Sullivan.

The Convention of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union began in this city yesterday. It is the twenty-fifth anniversary of the organization.

The sessions of the convention are being held in Columbus Hall, West Sixtieth Street, the Rev. J. M. Cleary of Minneapolis, the President of the Union, presiding.

After formally opening the convention yesterday morning, the delegates went to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where pontifical mass was celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Ablegate in the presence of a vast number of clergy. Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia preached a sermon on temperance.

The convention began its formal business at 3 o'clock in the afternoon, and appointed a committee to send telegrams to Pope Leo XIII. and Archbishop Ireland of St. Paul, Minn. At 6 o'clock there was a big parade, followed by the mass meeting in Carnegie Hall.

MASS MEETING OF THE UNION.

Addresses by Archbishop Corrigan, President Roosevelt, and Others.

The mass meeting of the union at Carnegie Hall last night was preceded by the parade, in which about 3,000 of the delegates to the convention and members of the union participated. Space had been reserved for the paraders on the floor of the auditorium. Long before the hour of the meeting every seat not reserved in the big structure was occupied and thousands were unable to gain admittance. Consequently a number of overflow meetings were held, which were addressed by priests and laymen.

Two hundred and fifty policemen, under the command of Acting Inspector Brooks, kept the crowd in order.

The stage was draped with the colors of the Union, and in the seat of honor was Archbishop Corrigan. Next to him sat Mayor Strong, and the others present included Bishop Keane of the Catholic University, Washington, D. C.; the Rev. P. J. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia; Mgr. Bessonies of Indianapolis; the Rev. Joseph F. Mooney, Vicar General and rector of the Sacred Heart Church; the Rev. John J. Keane, of St. James's Church; the Rev. James J. Flood, rector of St. John the Evangelist Church; the Rev. John A. Gleason of St. Michael's Church; the Rev. Michael J. Lavelle, rector of St. Patrick's Cathedral; and the Rev. A. P. Doyle, General Secretary of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America.

Police Commissioners Theodore Roosevelt and Andrew D. Parker; Commissioner of Charities and Correction J. P. Faure, James F. Judge, lecturer of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America, of Scranton, Penn.; the Rev. Father O'Brien of Tremont, Ohio; the Rev. F. Kittell of Pittsburg; Mrs. Leonora Lake, Miss Nora McDonald, Pittsburg; the Rev. M. M. Sheecy, the Rev. Father Dunn, the Rev. M. Lambury of Scottdale, and the Rev. E. M. McKeever of Pittsburg.

Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney, as Chairman of the Committee of Arrangements, opened the meeting with a brief speech of welcome, in which he said that the friends of temperance had every reason to rejoice at the glorious assemolage. He closed by introducing Archbishop Corrigan.

Archbishop Corrigan's Address.

Archbishop Corrigan was greeted by the entire audience standing. When the applause had subsided, the Archbishop said:

It is a great privilege to be asked to preside at such an important meeting as this. I need not say to you that I heartily sympathize with what has been so clearly and forcibly expressed by the very reverend the Vicar General. I believe that we are all agreed upon this point, that the virtue of temperance, like every other Christian virtue, if it is to bring forth everlasting fruit, must be nourished by religious influence. In fact, the Catholic Church has been a great temperance society, and has been so through all the ages. I do not mean to say that such an organization as the one I am now addressing existed and spread over the land, but I mean this, that the Catholic Church has ever fostered the virtue of temperance, and has agreed that it is one of the great virtues upon which all the others depend, and in this sense the virtue of temperance has always been cultivated in the Church.

It is only within the last 300 years that the use of distilled liquors became so prevalent that the need existed for a society such as this.

The Catholic Church has at all times taught her children to be obedient to the laws and thus be good Christians and good citizens.

With all my heart I wish for you every blessing and every success in the future, and that your labors in the future may be even more fruitful than in the past, and that your example may draw hundreds of thousands to your ranks.

As the Archbishop resumed his seat, Mayor Strong came upon the stage. The Mayor was greeted with a tremendous burst of applause, which was repeated as Commissioners Roosevelt and Parker of the Police Board also came in.

Vicar General Mooney immediately introduced the Mayor to the audience, remarking that the pleasure it afforded the Committee of Arrangements to be honored by the presence of the Mayor of New-York City.

Mayor Strong's Welcome.

Mayor Strong, as he walked to the front of the platform, received another ovation. When the applause had subsided, he said:

I have had the pleasure since I have held this position in the City of New-York of welcoming a great many bodies of citizens from the different States of the Union to the City of New-York. As a rule, the people I have welcomed have been representative of almost every benevolent organization rather than one of the character that I take great pleasure to-night in welcoming. You gentlemen who are here this evening represent the Christian side of the American independence. You gentlemen represent an interest that is always for the best Government in the world.

It gives me great pleasure to be with you here to-night, and to bid you a hearty welcome to the City of New-York.

I want to say to you, ladies and gentlemen from the different parts of the Union, that we have many beautiful things for you to see that will commend themselves to you—the Metropolitan Museum of Art, the Museum of Natural History,

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MRS. P. T. BARNUM MARRIED

She Becomes the Wife of Demetrius Callias Bey, a Greek—The Wedding a Very Quiet Affair.

Mrs. Phineas T. Barnum, widow of the great American showman, was married in this city yesterday afternoon to Demetrius Callias Bey, who is said to be a Greek, although bearing a Turkish title. The ceremony was private, and there was manifested on the part of those immediately concerned a disposition to keep the affair a profound secret.

Mrs. Barnum had been staying at the Plaza Hotel for about a week, and the bridegroom had been a guest at another up-town hotel for a short time.

Mrs. Callias declined to talk about the marriage last evening. But her companion and confidential friend, Miss Leigh, confirmed the report of the wedding. Miss Leigh said that Mrs. Callias did not wish to make any statement regarding her marriage, although she consented to the simple announcement of the fact.

Callias Bey and his bride are at the Plaza Hotel

About 10 o'clock last night Callias Bey went out for a walk with a friend and returned to the hotel about 11 o'clock. He speaks little English and was not inclined to talk about his marriage. When asked about it he made the laconic rejoinder, "To-morrow, to-morrow," with emphasis, which indicated that he might have been employed in the Turkish Diplomatic Service.

Callias Bey and his bride will sail for Europe soon, although the date of their departure has not been positively settled.

A civil marriage is said to have been had in the office of Col. Robert G. Ingersoll, and a religious ceremony later performed at the Greek Orthodox Chapel, 342 West Fifty-third Street, by the Rev. Agathodorus A. Papageorgopoulos.

Col. Ingersoll is absent from the city. The butler at his home, 400 Fifth Avenue, said he had not been in the city for several days. The pastor of the Greek Chapel lives at 103 West Eightieth Street. No response was made to the ringing of the bell there.

Mr. Barnum met the woman who yesterday become Mrs. Callias in a romantic manner. She was the daughter of a Lancashire, England, cotton miller named Fish. In 1858 Mr. Barnum lectured in Manchester, England, and after the lecture Mr. Fish called on the great showman to tell him that his success in life was due to his reading of Mr. Barnum's autobiography, which fired his ambition to make money. When Mr. Fish built a new mill, his daughter christened the engine "Barnum."

After the death of the first Mr. Barnum, Mr. Fish visited America. His daughter's letters so delighted Mr. Barnum that, as he put it, he fell in love with her before he saw her. They were married in 1874. The bride was half the age of her husband.

The marriage was a happy one. Mr. Barnum's children by his first wife became devoted to their stepmother. A new and elegant residence was built at Bridgeport, in the Queen Anne style, which was called Marina. In the planning and furnishing of this mansion Mrs. Barnum took a large share.

It was in this luxurious house that the great showman died in 1891.

TO TEST POOLSELLING LAW

Two Men Arrested at New-Brighton—Alleged Sending of Race Wagers to Philadelphia.

NEW-BRIGHTON, S. I., Aug. 7.—Two young men, who came to this place a few days ago, and opened business in rooms on Richmond Terrace, under the title of "The Electric News and Money Transfer Company," were arrested this morning on a charge of operating a poolroom. The warrant was issued by Justice of the Peace Acker upon the complaint of Lee J. Howell of 102 West One Hundred and Eighteenth Street, New-York City.

Howell alleges that the defendants were engaged in the business of pool-selling and bookmaking; that he went, Aug. 1, to their place of business, where they had all of the paraphernalia for recording and registering bets and wagers; that they accepted from him and registered a bet of $10 on Detroit to win at the Alexander Island race track, and that they forwarded, or pretended to forward, such bet.

The prisoners, who described themselves as Henry Martin, clerk, and James Elliott, telegraph operator, were defended by Lawyer Gillenden of New-York, while District Attorney Fitzgerald appeared for the prosecution. The defendants' counsel claimed that the business of the Electric News and Money Transfer Company was a perfectly legal one. He produced a memorandum of the wager made by Elliott, which contained also a memorandum of a charge of 50 cents for telegraphic and 25 cents for other services. A copy of the following telegram upon the company's blanks was also produced:

To H. B. Horbach, Imperial Hotel, Philadelphia, Penn:

Draw on H. B. Mills for $10 already sent, and bet it on horse Detroit, straight, at Alexander Island Race Track.

On each of the papers was a printed contract, under which the bet was received and transmitted.

Justice Acker held both defendants for a further hearing Aug. 14, and committed them to the custody of the Sheriff in default of $1,000 bail. Later in the day, Lawyer Gillender appeared with a writ of habeas corpus issued by Justice Morgan J. O'Brien of New-York, which was made returnable at Poughkeepsie Aug. 17. Bail was given for the prisoners by Allen G. Macdonell, who gave his occupation as real estate dealer, and his residence Bronx Wood Park, New-York. It is said that the case is to be made a test of the new poolselling law.

THROWING ROCKS INTO CANADA

Residents of Niagara Falls, Ontario, Endangered by Blasts.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The State Department at Washington to-day called the attention of authorities of the State of New-York to reports of damage inflicted on property and of danger to human life in the City of Niagara Falls, Ontario, resulting from blasting carried on by contractors who are constructing an electric railway on the American side of the Niagara River.

The complaint was made July 22 by the Mayor of Niagara Falls, Ontario, addressed to the Canadian Government, and transmitted thence through the British Minister at Washington to the Federal State Department. It was reported that fragments of rock weighing forty pounds are hurled across the gorge of the river and fall hundreds of yards within the Canadian boundary. Mayor Hanan also reports that the Canadian incline railway has been compelled to discontinue operations, and that residents have left their homes and sought shelter in hotels and other places for personal safety.

Lieut. Gov. Saxton, who is Acting Governor during Gov. Morton's absence from the State, has already set on foot an inquiry into the facts as they exist to-day.

Mrs. Seligman's Injuries Not Serious.

The Mrs. Seligman who was injured in a runaway in London Tuesday, as told in yesterday's cable dispatch, is the widow of Abraham Seligman, a brother of Jesse Seligman and a partner in the banking house of J. & W. Seligman. Mr. Seligman did not reside here, but attended to the firm's business in Frankfort, and afterward in London, where he died several years ago. Mrs. Seligman has since then resided in London. Dispatches to the banking house yesterday said that the injuries were not serious.

Rear Admiral Ammen Had Vertigo.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Rear Admiral Daniel Ammen, a well-known retired naval officer, who invented the ram Katahdin, had an attack of vertigo to-day at the Navy Department, where he had gone on business. The attack was severe, but Admiral Ammen recovered sufficiently to be removed to his country home at Ammendale, Md. He is seventy-five years old, but is still vigorous. He retired from active service seventeen years ago.

Connecticut Bars Out New-York Cattle.

WINSTED, Conn., Aug. 7.—The Cattle Commissioners have notified cattle dealers in this county that hereafter they will not be allowed to bring cattle from New-York State into Connecticut, as New-York has quarantined against Connecticut cattle on account of tuberculosis.

LIGHTNING KILLED HIM

James Heyman Was in a Shanty on the Jamaica Bay Trestle.

DAMAGE DONE BY THE HEAVY RAIN

Flushing Streets and Cellars Flooded—Long Island City Schools Struck by Lightning—Trolley Motor Torn.

WOODHAVEN JUNCTION, L. I., Aug. 7.—James Heyman, a carpenter employed by the New-York and Rockaway Beach Railroad Company, was killed by lightning during the shower early this morning. Stephen Remsen, a fellow-workman, was stunned by the same bolt.

The men had just started to work when the storm came up, and they sought shelter in a small shanty near the end of the railroad trestle that crosses Jamaica Bay to Rockaway Beach. Heyman lay down on the floor of the shanty and placed his feet against one side.

They had been in the place but a few minutes when they were both blinded by a vivid flash of lightning. The current darted down the side of the shanty against which Heyman had his feet, and running up one of his legs passed out of his neck. Remsen was clad in a rubber coat and boots and the electric current jumped over on him, but only scorched his ear. He was partly stunned, and when he recovered he saw Heyman lying in the same position.

There was a smile on Heyman's face, and thinking his companion was laughing at him, Remsen reached over and gave Heyman a shove. The latter's body rolled over, and Remsen realized that his fellow-workman was dead.

It was some little time before Remsen recovered from the double shock due to the bolt and the fate of Heyman. Then he left the body lying in the shanty and walked to a telegraph office, and notified Coroner Nutt, who later had the body removed to Rouff's morgue, at Ozone Park. Heyman lived at Rockaway Beach, and leaves a wife and two children. His body was streaked with blue and green marks.

FLUSHING, L. I., Aug. 7.—Flushing was deluged this morning. Rain fell in torrents for about twenty minutes. The storm was accompanied by a steady roll of thunder and almost incessant lightning.

Sewers existed apparently only in name. All the down-town streets were flooded. At the Main Street railroad crossing the tracks were completely submerged, and cellars in the neighborhood were filled with water. Water came down through the cut from Murray Hill like a mountain torrent. Some one's chicken coop came floating down among other debris, and several drowned fowls were stranded near the crossing.

The cellar of the Reformed Church was flooded to a depth of ten inches. In the cellars of the residences of Dr. Allen and Dr. Bloodgood, opposite the church, sewage backed up and stood at a depth of four inches. A similar state of affairs existed in the residence of C. B. Williams, Madison Avenue and Percy Street, in the Post Office, and in several other places.

In the Armory the cellar was flooded to a depth of two feet. Broadway, from Main Street to Linden Avenue, was a veritable lake. Water was a foot deep in the middle of the road and several inches deep on the sidewalks. The cellar of Frank Finn's saloon was flooded even with the sidewalk, and barrels of whisky and kegs of beer were floating around and bumping against the floor.

The floor of C. E. Whitney's stable was flooded. In the Town Hall two inches of sewage on the kitchen floor made the apartment an undesirable place for cooking. At Murray Hill a sewer leading from the residence of Edward Kellerman became clogged and the cellar was promptly filled with dirty water.

A bolt of lightning struck the residence of David L. Craig, Bradford Avenue. Shingles were torn from the roof, and the inmates of the house were slightly shocked. An unoccupied house near the cemetery was also damaged by an electric bolt.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 7.—During the thunderstorm this morning, lightning struck the cupola on the Fifth Ward Public School, in Van Alst Avenue, near Franklin Street. The lightning tore the slate roofing off one side of the cupola and shattered the flagstaff. Three holes were burned through the brass ball on top of the flagstaff.

The new Fourth Ward School, on Ninth Avenue, was also struck. The building is in an incomplete state, and the lightning cracked the brick walls in several places and forced heavy beams out of position. The damage to both buildings will amount to several hundred dollars.

NEWTOWN, L. I., Aug. 7.—The thunderstorm that swept over this town to-day did considerable damage to barns, outhouses, and fruit trees. At Maspeth barns in course of construction were struck by lightning and demolished. The dwelling houses of John Maywold and Mrs. Maroona of Winfield were struck and the chimneys and a portion of the roofs were demolished.

A trolley car on the Steinway system, Newtown and Flushing line, was struck by lightning near Woodside. The motor box on the car was completely torn off. The motorman, James Gavin, was dazed from the shock, but not otherwise injured. Traffic was delayed for several hours.

LOCUST VALLEY, L. I., Aug. 7.—A bolt of lightning during the storm this morning struck the tall flagstaff in Howell Park and shattered it into several pieces.

TWO STORMS IN NEW-YORK.

Out of One Came a Bolt That Struck Priscilla's Flagstaff.

Two heavy rainstorms, accompanied by thunder and lightning, falled yesterday morning to make the day comfortable in this city. In fact, at 10 o'clock, when the second storm was over, the humidity seemed much greater than it was when early risers began to move about.

Out of the first of these thunderstorms flashed a bolt which splintered the flagpole of the Fall River line giantess Priscilla.

The vessel was just swinging into her slip when the lightning struck. The passengers had collected on the lower deck ready for leaving the vessel, when the flash came. None of them knew that the boat had been hit until they reached the pier and saw a crowd gazing at the splintered pole. No one was injured by the shock.

Warm as was the day, few cases of heat prostration were reported by the police.

William A. Pines, thirty-eight years old, a janitor, living at 34 Eaton Street, New-Haven, Conn., was overcome by the heat while waiting for a train in the New-Haven Railroad station late yesterday afternoon. He was attended by a surgeon from Flower Hospital, and was taken home later by his friends.

Miss Mary Kello of 408 East Eighteenth Street was prostrated by the heat in the early evening in front of 153 Third Avenue. She was sent in an ambulance to Bellevue Hospital.

Lightning yesterday morning struck the spire of St. Paul's Mission Church, 534 Leonard Street, Brooklyn, causing $25 damage.

CONNECTICUT TOWNS SUFFER.

Great Damage by Rain in Waterbury and Rockville.

WATERBURY, Conn., Aug. 7.—The rainstorms of to-day did a great deal of damage. A two-inch fall in the forenoon washed roads in all directions, and a "return" storm at 4 o'clock this afternoon added to the injury to the town and city streets. It will take $10,000 and several weeks' labor to repair the damage.

Three inches of rain fell this afternoon. Streets were flooded to the depth of several inches and great gullies were cut. The Naugatuck and Mad Rivers overflowed their banks, and Great and Little Brooks burst their bounds, filling cellars in the centre of the city, near their banks. Cellars in all parts of the city were filled and merchants had many goods damaged. The cellar of the Post Office was half filled with water. The roof of the new eighty-thousand-dollar almshouse sprang a leak and the upper part of the building was damaged.

ROCKVILLE, Conn., Aug. 7.—A severe rainstorm visited this city this forenoon, culminating in almost a cloudburst at 10:30. The rain came down in torrents, the streets appearing like rivers. Cellars were flooded, gardens ruined, and nearly all the streets in the city were badly washed out, a number of them being rendered almost impassable. The loss will reach $8,000.

DEEP FLOOD IN A SILK MILL.

Union Hill Work People Had to Wait Until the Storm Was Over.

UNION HILL, N. J., Aug. 7.—The heavy rainstorm early this morning flooded the Clifton Silk Mill on the Hackensack Plank Road, near Hudson Avenue.

The employes when they went to work found twenty-nine inches of water on the lower floor. The flood was caused by the fact that the street is much lower than the adjacent land on the east, which is in Weehawken. That township refuses to accept the grade established by Union Hill, and the sewers cannot carry away the water that flows down upon the street at every heavy storm.

The water ran out of the mill when the storm abated. No damage was done.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—The storm that passed over this city this morning was very severe, but did no material damage. Trees and electric wires were prostrated in various sections of the city, and the cellars in the lower section were flooded by water driven from the sewers, which became choked with the volume of water from the streets.

A big tree that had stood in Grove Street, near Tenth, for forty years was split in two by lightning.

SPRING VALLEY NEGRO WAR ENDED

At a Meeting of White Miners It Was Resolved to Recognize the Fourteenth Amendment.

PRINCETON, Ill., Aug. 7.—The war on negroes by the Italians of Spring Valley has been declared off. The Spring Valley Coal Company will be permitted to resume operations and the negroes to return to their homes. This action was taken to-day by a mass meeting of all the white miners, which assembled in the public square. About 500 miners were present, the largest part of whom were English speaking. Interpreters were present for the Italians and French.

A resolution was offered to the effect that the miners of Spring Valley would recognize the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which guarantees to every person equal liberties without regard to race, color, or previous condition of servitude, and that the miners of Spring Valley would pledge their earnest support to all officers in the enforcement of the law.

After being interpreted, the resolution was put to a vote, and declared carried by an overwhelming majority. About fifty Italians voted in the negative. A committee was appointed to wait upon Manager S. M. Dalzell of the coal company to inform him of the action of the meeting, and to report that the miners were ready and anxious to return to work in the mines. Mr. Dalzell was closeted with the committee an hour. While the resolution adopted was not just what he had wanted, he agreed to recognize it, and to resume operations, probably to-morrow morning.

LOUIS KUNTZ IN A DYING CONDITION

George J. Mardorf, His Assailant, Committed Without Bail.

George J. Mardorf of 138 Seventh Street, who was arrested Tuesday night for shooting Louis Kuntz, was held without bail in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday, to await the result of his victim's injuries.

Mardorf refused to make any statement in court. He is an upholsterer by trade, and is twenty-three years old. He was liberated from the Elmira Reformatory in April, and returned here to live with his mother, at 43 Second Street. She was soon obliged to put him out of the house because he drank heavily, and abused her. Soon afterward Kuntz, who is a carpenter, was taken as a boarder by Mrs. Mardorf. Her son objecting strongly to the proceeding, and it is also said that he objected to Kuntz's attentions to Annie Hoffmeister, of 70 First Avenue.

Mardorf pawned some of his property Tuesday and bought a revolver. Then he became intoxicated, and sought for Kuntz. When he found Kuntz, he shot him in the breast.

Kuntz was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he is said to be in a dying condition.

Charged with Cruelty to a Baby.

Mrs. Jennie Morris, forty-three years old, of 433 West Fiftieth Street was committed in the Yorkville Police Court yesterday for trial on a charge of maintaining a baby farm and treating her wards brutally.

She once served a term of three years in prison for ill treating her own child, which afterward died.

Her neighbors allege that she has been abusing a boy six months old. She obtained the child from a midwife. When the child cried, it is said, Mrs. Morris put snuff in its eyes.

Fractured Her Skull and Died.

Mrs. Sarah Jenks, forty years old, who lived on the second floor of 340 Sixth Street, Brooklyn, while hanging clothes from the rear window yesterday afternoon, fell into the yard and fractured her skull. She died in the Seney Hospital. Mrs. Jenks's husband is employed on a morning newspaper. He moved to Brooklyn from Pittsburg, Penn., only four days ago.

Eye Destroyed by a Baseball.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Henry Bowen, twenty years old, of 400 West Fifty-fourth Street, New-York, came to this city this afternoon to play ball.

He was struck in the eye by the ball with such force that the eye was destroyed. After receiving medical attendance he was taken home by his friends.

Mr. Astor's Engineer Under Restraint.

John Porter, an engineer on John Jacob Astor's steam yacht, was taken from Bellevue Hospital last night to the Long Island Home at Amityville by Supervisor Stanton.

Porter is said to be insane, and Mr. Stanton says that there are charges of homicide and attempted suicide against him, the details of which he knows nothing.

Rain Spoils the President's Sport.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 7.—The President had poor weather to-day for his fishing trip to Falmouth with Secretary Olney. It rained a greater part of the time he was there. He returned to Gray Gables on the last train this afternoon.

AGAINST THE VIGILANT

Regatta Committee Does Not Sustain the Protest Against Defender.

MR. WILLARD SAILS FOR BRISTOL

Will Not Race Unless the Gould Yacht Is Treated Fairly, He Says.

OPINIONS OF VARIOUS YACHTSMEN

Many Interpret Rules as Favorable to the Vigilant—Jubilee to Race Defender.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The Regatta Committee had a conference this morning, and the Cup Committee also took a hand in trying to straighten out the difficulty between the Defender and the Vigilant as to the right of way at the start in yesterday's race. During the afternoon A. Cass Canfield and J. Fred Tams of the Cup Committee visited Mr. Willard on board the Vigilant, and had a long talk with him. Late this evening the Regatta Committee decided the protest, and letters were mailed to Mr. Willard and sent to Mr. Iselin on board the Defender.

Chairman S. Nicholson Kane said the award could not be made public, but Mr. Iselin kindly let the newspaper men see it and make copies. Both decisions were in favor of the Defender, and in many quarters the committee was very harshly criticised.

One yachtsman said: "Next time Mr. Willard has a chance he had better punch a hole right through the Defender's mainsail. It looks, according to the Regatta Committee, as if the Defender could have cleared the Vigilant each time, and now Mr. Willard will have to touch up the other boat to show that he is in the right."

The letters of the Regatta Committee, copies of which were sent to Mr. Willard and Mr. Iselin, are as follows:

Flagship Sylvia, Newport Harbor, Aug. 7, 1895.

E. A. Willard, Esq.:

Dear Sir: Referring to your protest of July 22, asking that the Defender be disqualified for alleged violation of Section 2, Rule 16, of the racing rules, and referring to your subsequent request at the Vineyard Cove, Newport, postponement of a decision being made until the squadron returned to Newport, we beg to say that after mature consideration the committee has reached the conclusion that it cannot sustain the protest. Yours respectfully,

S. NICHOLSON KANE,
CHESTER GRISWOLD,
IRVING GRINNELL.

The second reads:

E. A. Willard, Esq.:

Dear Sir: We beg to acknowledge the receipt of your letter of yesterday wherein you notify us of Vigilant's withdrawal from the Thursday and Saturday races of this week and that you cannot continue racing unless the tests are to be conducted according to the rules of yachting. Our committee regrets your decision to retire from the racing. We also regret your published statement that the racing rules are not being properly enforced; for this statement we consider there is no warrant. Yours respectfully,

S. NICHOLSON KANE,
CHESTER GRISWOLD,
IRVING GRINNELL.

All efforts to get Mr. Willard to withdraw his letter failed, and at 5 o'clock sail was set on the Vigilant, and she sailed for Bristol, where Mr. Willard has a cottage. Mrs. Willard and several friends were on board.

MR. WILLARD'S STATEMENT.

Explains the Position He Has Taken in the Case.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—The protest and withdrawal of the Vigilant by Mr. E. A. Willard from racing with the Defender until the trial races is the sole topic of conversation among yachtsmen here to-day. A heavy rainstorm caused a postponement of the yacht races, and so the yachtsmen had plenty of opportunity to talk. Of course there were opinions in favor of both sides, but the majority seemed to favor the Vigilant, and indorsed Mr. Willard's action.

It was thought that the Regatta Committee would award the protest to the Defender, but on what grounds few could say. When Mr. Willard protested after the start in the second race, those on the flagship said they knew of no reason for a protest, and did not know why it was not made until it was filed by Mr. Willard. This showed that the yachts were not being carefully watched, for others who were not as near the line as the flagship saw distinctly what was going on, and saw how the Vigilant was compelled to bear away to avoid a collision.

Mr. Willard, yesterday afternoon, sent for the reporter for The New-York Times to state clearly the position he took in the case. Mr. Willard was asked why he had not protested against the Defender yesterday. In reply, Mr. Willard turned to Rule 19 of the New-York Yacht Club, which reads as follows: "A yacht which shall be disqualified twice in one season shall be debarred from sailing in club races for the remainder of the season." Mr. Willard explained that he felt confident that if he had protested, his protest must be allowed, and that he felt equally confident as to the result of the protest of July 22. He said: "If the Defender should be disqualified in both these races, the owner of the Valkyrie might claim that the cup races were club events, being sailed for a trophy held by the club under the direction of the New-York Yacht Club officers, and subject to its rules, and hence that the Defender, even if selected to defend the cup, was disqualified.

"I wrote to the Regatta Committee July 28 calling attention to Rule 19, and expressing willingness that if the Regatta Committee deemed best the decision in the protest of July 22 should be postponed until the end of the yachting season. The Vigilant has been put in commission and raced solely to help the Defender. We want to make the Defender as fast as possible, so that she may successfully defend the America's Cup. If the protest was allowed then, the question of eligibility to sail against the Valkyrie mght be raised. Mind you, I

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ALFARO'S TROOPS GAIN A VICTORY

Vanguard of Gen. Sarasti's Army Defeated by Gen. Vernaza's Division—Guayaquil's Fire Not Serious.

Special Cable Dispatch to The New-York Times.

PANAMA, via Galveston, Aug. 7.—Advices from Guayaquil contain the announcement of a great battle yesterday, sustained by Gen. Vernaza's division of Ecuador's Patriot Army.

The vanguard of the Quito Government's army, commanded by Gen. Sarasti, was defeated.

The victory won by Eloy Alfaro's troops in this engagement was complete.

There are no authentic details of the fire reported to have occurred at Guayaquil yesterday. The announcement that the fire began in the cathedral is, apparently, without foundation in fact. Indications are that the trouble was not serious.

MANITOBA IS GETTING SPUNKY

If the Dominion Government Insists on the Restoration of Catholic Schools She Will Fight.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 7.—The declaration of an Eastern newspaper that if Manitoba did not obey the order to restore Catholic parochial schools, it would be whipped into subjection by force of arms, has intensified the bitterness here. The Tribune, the organ of Premier Greenway, to-night, in an article headed "The Crisis Approaching," says:

"Manitoba will not be whipped into subjection to that ridiculous aggregation which supposes it is governing the country. On the contrary, it proposes subjugating that aggregation. Let there be no misunderstanding. If the Imperial Privy Council should at any time exceed its jurisdiction and by doing so should injuriously affect the interests of Manitoba, this province may be counted upon to question its jurisdiction. Manitoba is a truly loyal, and not a mock loyal, community. True loyalty is not unreasoning subserviency, and true loyalty is not incompatible with resistance to the oppressive or coercive restriction or deprivation of Constitutional rights."

TRINIDAD WILL HAVE AN AUDIENCE

Mr. Adee Promises It to the Grand Chancellor of the Principality, Who Calmly Goes Sightseeing.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—To M. le Comte de la Boissière, Grand Chancellor of the Principality of Trinidad, has not yet been accorded the privilege of making verbal representations to Acting Secretary of State Adee on the subject of the desired recognition by the United States Government of the neutrality rights of the principality.

The Grand Chancellor to-day forwarded a note to Mr. Adee asking the privilege of an audience. Mr. Adee sent word in reply that he would inform the Grand Chancellor by letter when it would be agreeable for him to receive him. The Grand Chancellor had not received the letter at a late hour to-night.

To the correspondent of The New-York Times, M. de la Boissière expressed the opinion that he would hear from Mr. Adee to-morrow. He devoted some time to-day to sightseeing.

WILLIAM STRONG IS CRITICALLY ILL

He Was Appointed Justice of the Supreme Court by President Grant.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Information received by relatives in this city leaves them no ground for hope that William Strong, a retired Justice of the Supreme Court, will recover. Several weeks ago Justice Strong fell down stairs at his residence in this city, sustaining painful injuries, but escaping with whole bones. The shock was very severe, and since that time he has slowly but steadily declined, until now his death is expected to occur at any hour.

Justice Strong was appointed to the Supreme bench from Pennsylvania by President Grant, and retired in 1872. He was particularly vigorous despite his great age, eighty-six years, until his recent accident. He is at Lake Mohonk, N. Y.

MR. STEVENSON ON THE THIRD-TERM PLOT

The Vice President Talks About It to a Winnipeg Reporter.

WINNIPEG, Manitoba, Aug. 7.—Vice President Stevenson of the United States while here to-day was asked if he thought President Cleveland would be a candidate for the Presidency again.

"No, indeed," he replied with great emphasis. "He not only is not seeking renomination, but he would decline positively to allow the use of his name as that of a candidate for the Presidency in 1896. Mr. Cleveland has no desire for a third term."

Mr. Stevenson and family are en route to Alaska over the Canadian Pacific, traveling in the private car of Sir William Van Horne, President of the Canadian Pacific. They will remain a few days in the Rocky Mountains.

George Quinby Dying at Buffalo.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Ex-District Attorney George Quinby, who has been confined in the Buffalo State Hospital for nearly a year, is in a critical condition, and his case is pronounced hopeless. A change for the worse set in last Sunday, and he has been failing so rapidly that his death is a question of only a few days. Mr. Quinby was for years one of the best-known criminal lawyers in Erie County, and was known as "The Little Giant." About two years ago his health began to fail, followed soon after by an impairment of his mental faculties, which increased to such an extent that he was sent to the State Hospital for treatment.

Mr. Saxton Acts as Governor.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Lieut. Gov. Charles T. Saxton, who is Acting Governor during Gov. Morton's absence at Bar Harbor, performed his first official act as Governor to-day. He sat at the Governor's big desk in the Executive chamber and signed several National Guard commissions and discharges which were laid before him by Assistant Adjt. Gen. Phisterer. Mr. Saxton left for his home this afternoon saying he would not return to Albany until the meeting of the Capitol Commission next week unless something official should call him to the Executive chamber.

Fort Mackinaw No Longer.

LANSING, Mich., Aug. 7.—Gov. Rich received this morning official notice from Secretary of War Lamont transferring to the State the military reservation, buildings, and lands of Mackinaw Island National Park, pursuant to act of Congress. The squad of regulars now garrisoned at Fort Mackinaw, under command of Lieut. Geary, will remain until Sept. 10, when the post will be formally vacated.

Drowned Trying to Save His Daughter.

NORFOLK, Va., Aug. 7.—Thomas Moberly of Richmond, Ky., was drowned at Virginia Beach about noon to-day while endeavoring to save his daughter, who went beyond her depth while bathing. Being unable to swim, Mr. Moberley drowned before reaching his daughter. The young lady was saved by Mr. Greenwood of Norfolk.

Sale of Forfeited Cigars.

The United States Government realized about $3,000 yesterday at an auction sale of 21,900 cigars in the Federal Building.

The cigars had been confiscated for non-payment of duty. Most of the bidders were cigar dealers.

INDORSE MR. SCHIEREN

His Excise Policy Makes the Brewers Like Him.

THEY EXPECT NO CHANGE

"Felt Mr. Schieren Would Be Liberal," Says John W. Brown.

WHAT "INVESTIGATION" MEANS

The Mayor's Order Will Probably, Mr. Brown Believes, Be Passed Along and Then Lost.

MANY AMAZING CONTRADICTIONS

Statements of Mr. Schieren Refuted by Facts Presented to and Persistently Ignored by Him.

Brewer John W. Brown, head of the Long Island Brewing Company, said yesterday:

"The way in which the Sunday excise law is being administered in Brooklyn leaves nothing to be desired, unless it be the repeal of the law."

The New-York Times proved on Monday last, by a mass of irrefutable evidence, that the excise law is flagrantly violated Sundays in Brooklyn; it has also forced from Mayor Schieren the amazing confession that he did not know the police have made no efforts to prevent the sale of liquor Sundays; and it has wrung from his Honor the more surprising declaration:

"I am in favor of closing the saloons on Sunday, and I am credibly informed they are closed on that day. I have issued orders to the Police Commissioner directing the saloons to be closed, and have received reports from him saying they were closed."

This declaration from the Mayor is made in the face of the fact that week after week citizens have been inviting his attention to Sunday violations of the excise law, and pleading with him to direct the police to do their duty in the matter.

The Brooklyn newspapers have steadily and unanimously commended the Mayor for the failure of the police to enforce the excise law, thus furnishing corroborative evidence of the truth of the charges made in these columns; yet the Mayor professes to believe that the saloons have been closed.

And his Honor has the hardihood to say he is "credibly informed" that liquor is not sold on Sunday in Brooklyn, despite the following resolution adopted recently at a Christian Endeavor Convention composed of delegates representing nearly every Protestant church in the city:

Whereas, The officials of our city, by their action and inaction, clearly demonstrate that they do not intend to fulfill, by enforcing the present excise laws, the obligations assumed by their oath of office; be it

Resolved, That the Good Citizenship Committee be instructed to express to the Mayor and the Police Commissioner of Brooklyn the deep regret of this union at their present excise policy.

The disclosures made by trustworthy reporters of The New-York Times were characterized by Mr. Schieren as "a tissue of misrepresentations," and presumably he holds the same opinion concerning the Christian Endeavorers' resolutions.

Mr. Schieren is trying to escape the responsibilities of his policy by shouldering them upon the police and denying everything.

To-day The New-York Times offers additional pro

would be harsher than he really intended to be. But the brewers had no idea he would be a very close man. They did not fear that he would go out of his way and be awake at night to find out what a man was drinking and when he was drinking it.

"I am entirely satisfied with Mayor Schieren's excise policy. I believe the Mayor is administering the Sunday excise law in a satisfactory manner. The great majority of the people are satisfied with his policy. He has been liberal and fair.

"But there is one thing: Mayor Schieren has dealt very severely with the practice of selling liquor to children. He has given the saloon keepers to understand they must not sell to children, and they have come to understand he means what he says and have stopped. The authorities said to the liquor sellers, 'You must not sell to children. We will not notice some other things you do, but you must stop selling to children.'

"And they have stopped," said Mr. Brown, emphatically.

The Brewers Not Apprehensive.

"Do you think the brewers are apprehensive Mayor Schieren will change his policy, and henceforth shut the saloons on Sunday?" was asked.

Mr. Brown shook his head in a decidedly negative way. "I am not afraid. I cannot see why he should change his course. He has acted in a way so far to deserve public commendation. If he changes now, he must thereby admit that he was wrong before.

"I do not see how a consistent man could go along for two years as has Mayor Schieren, following one policy, and now turn and sanction another course in regard to excise matters."

"But the Mayor has expressed surprise when told the saloons are open on Sunday," said the reporter, "and has put the responsibility on the Police Commissioner, and has ordered him to investigate. He says he thought the saloons were closed."

Thereupon Brewer Brown, who, it was plain, felt very kindly disposed toward the Mayor, and did not want to say anything that would cause him embarrassment, related, in rebuttal, as it were, a story about Mayor Cornelius Parsons of Rochester.

"Mr. Parsons," said Mr. Brown, "was Mayor of Rochester so long that some people thought he owned the town. One day a delegation of good people called on Mayor Parsons, and told him the saloons were open on Sunday.

"'Why, you surprise me,' said Mayor Parsons. 'I did not know the saloons were open. I go to church every Sunday with my family. I never go into saloons on Sunday. How do you know they were open? You must have been in them?'

"So, it is very likely that Mayor Schieren looked surprised when told the saloons were open in Brooklyn on Sunday."

"The Mayor has ordered the Police Commissioner to investigate," said the reporter.

What the "Investigation" Will Be.

"That's all right," said Mr. Brown, who, despite his anxiety to serve Mr. Schieren, could not repress a smile at the thought of an investigation. "Probably the Police Commissioner went out and told the next man below him to investigate, and so the word was passed along until it reached the patrolman, who, doubtless, said: 'Well, I don't go into saloons on Sunday. I didn't see any liquor sold. I did not know the law was being violated?'"

"The 'side-door' policy," continued Mr. Brown, "is a perfectly decent policy. It is a good way of evading a bad law. No man can get liquor in Brooklyn on Sunday unless he hunts for it. The dealer don't come out and poke it down his throat. If he gets a drink, it's because he's anxious for it, and searches for it."

"Do the brewers feel that Mayor Schieren's administration falls short in any way in the enforcement of the Sunday excise law?" asked the reporter.

"No; I think not. The way in which the Sunday excise law is being administered in Brooklyn leaves nothing to be desired, unless it be the repeal of the law. There is this to be said, however: The side-door policy puts us in the position of lawbreakers. But this is as far as the administration can go. They should not be asked to go any further.

"The liquor business in Brooklyn on Sunday is conducted quietly, and cannot be offensive to any one at the present time, unless a man goes out of his way to get behind closed doors."

"Have the police in Brooklyn during Mr. Schieren's administration ever attempted to rigidly enforce the Sunday excise law?"

"No. The administration has always enforced the law uniformly, liberally, and fairly, as at present."

Mr. Brown said further: "The necessity in Brooklyn does not exist for such a rigid enforcement of the excise law as in New-York. Our police in Brooklyn have never been corrupted by the liquor dealers. The corruption among the police is at the bottom of Mr. Roosevelt's course in New-York."

Brewer Clarkson's Indorsement.

W. K. Clarkson, Vice President of the Budweiser Brewing Company, expressed similarly favorable sentiments in regard to Mr. Schieren, when interviewed. He expressed the utmost confidence in the Mayor and satisfaction with his interpretation of the law.

"I do not like to speak for the whole body of forty or more Brooklyn brewers," said Mr. Clarkson, "but for myself, as a brewer, I can say that I am satisfied and pleased with the manner in which Mayor Schieren and his Administration have enforced the Sunday excise law.

"If the New-York Board of Excise was as liberal toward the brewers as the Brooklyn Excise Board, New-York brewers would be perfectly satisfied. Enforcing the Sunday excise law strictly is a course diametrically opposed to public opinion.

"In Brooklyn, while the saloons appear to be closed on Sunday, there is a certain amount of business done—how, I don't know, because I never go into saloons on Sunday.

"The regulation of public opinion is very different in Brooklyn from that in New-York, and is much more liberal in Brooklyn. I know of no complaint against the way in which Mayor Schieren enforces the Sunday excise law, except by fanatics and prohibitionists, or men whose minds are so narrow that they would object even to the present liberal administration by our city officials."

"Has the Administration ever rigidly enforced the Sunday excise law?" was asked.

"I think not. My understanding is that the Administration has uniformly taken the position of toleration. I find the Administration very liberal minded. Our officials certainly incline to recognize the voice of the public."

"Are the brewers entirely satisfied with the way in which Mr. Schieren is administering this law?"

"So far, I think you can safely say, the brewers are entirely satisfied. They have no complaint to make. Personally, I can speak very favorably of the administration, from the brewers' standpoint. The administration has been very fair and impartial."

No Fear the Mayor Will Change.

"Do you apprehend Mayor Schieren will change his policy and shut the saloons on Sunday?"

Mr. Clarkson looked astonished. "No," he exclaimed. "I cannot conceive of such a condition of affairs in Brooklyn as exists in New-York. Anyway, the laws are better enforced in Brooklyn than in New-York. Our police organization is better, so far as excise matters are concerned. I have no fear of a change in Mr. Schieren's policy. The best evidence for the future is the past.

"Mr. Roosevelt is an extremist. Mr. Schieren represents the middle ground, where all can meet. Church men cannot complain at the way in which the excise law is enforced in Brooklyn, for the reason that the liquor business is carried on here quietly on Sunday. What there is of it is so quiet and orderly that the public is not annoyed.

"Was it generally understood by the brewers during Mr. Schieren's campaign that he would deal liberally with the excise question?"

"Yes. I think it was generally so understood."

LIQUOR MEN ENTHUSIASTIC.

Mayor Schieren Commended for Being More Liberal Than Predecessors.

The Brooklyn liquor dealers are enthusiastic in their indorsement of what they believe to be Mayor Schieren's liberal excise policy, which permits the unrestricted sale of liquor Sunday. They do not approve of the enforcement of a law which forbids Sunday liquor selling, because, they argue, the poor man, for whom their sympathetic hearts ache, should be allowed to have his beer that day as well as any other, and they deplore the efforts of Police Commissioner Roosevelt of this city to have that law observed, as cruel and impolitic.

They say that although former Brooklyn administrations have treated the question of Sunday liquor selling with consideration, the present administration has been more liberal than its predecessors, and they are perfectly satisfied with the present state of affairs, and earnestly hope that nothing may interfere with their peaceful pursuit of honest dollars Sundays.

Through two representative liquor dealers the sentiment of the mass was communicated yesterday to a reporter for The New-York Times. The first was William L. Eagney, President of the General Committee of Retail Liquor Dealers of Kings County. President Eagney is serving his second term in that office. His place of business is 9 De Kalb Avenue.

Disapproves of Mr. Roosevelt.

"What is your opinion of President Roosevelt's excise policy in New-York?" asked the reporter.

"I don't approve of it," answered President Eagney. "I think it unnecessarily harsh. It results in discrimination against poor men. A man of means may join a club and get all the liquor he wants Sunday, while a poor man is deprived of his liquor.

"I know," continued President Eagney, "that it is said that the best way to get a bad law repealed is to enforce it, but this is a poor time to enforce the Sunday closing law. It is too soon, because the Legislature will not meet until next Winter, and in the meantime New-Yorkers must go dry Sundays. It would be better to postpone enforcement of the law until after election."

"You expect the next Legislature will give relief?"

"I hope so. As a liquor dealer I am entirely independent of political parties. I am in favor of that party which will give liberal legislation, and I know that all the associations of liquor dealers will support whichever party will do that. The annual State Convention will be held in Troy Sept. 10, and, of course, that question will be the main issue presented for consideration. We will then decide upon a line of action in the campaign.

"I don't think the Republicans can expect much from us, because they raised our licenses from $100 to $200 and increased our water tax."

"Are the liquor dealers satisfied with Mayor Schieren's excise policy, respecting Sunday liquor selling?"

Not Bothered by the Police.

"Yes," answered President Eagney. "We are not bothered by the police so long as we keep only side doors open and have the front doors locked and the curtains pulled down. But we must do business quietly and without ostentation."

"Is there an understanding between the liquor dealers and the Mayor or Police Commissioner Welles that quiet selling may be permitted on Sunday?"

"No," said President Eagney, "there is no such understanding. It is simply a custom that we follow at our own risk. If a policeman's attention is called to an open saloon on Sunday he has to enforce the law and arrest the saloon keeper, but what a policeman doesn't see himself he doesn't know."

"Do you approve of Sunday liquor selling contrary to law?"

"I believe in a liberal interpretation of the excise law, but I don't want to see public decency offended by open and unconcealed liquor dealing on Sunday. Let a man's place be kept quiet, and to all outward appearance, closed, and I don't think any harm is done."

"How would you have the law amended?"

"So that saloons might remain open during certain hours on Sunday."

"I would also restrict the number of saloons to be licensed. There are altogether too many liquor dealers in Brooklyn. I would have the city cut up into districts, and allot to each district a certain number of saloons. That would give all dealers a chance to make a living. A saloon that has been a failure two or three times in succession ought to be wiped out. That plan would do away with the brewers' license evil.

"No brewer should be allowed a license for a saloon. If a brewer finds a smart bartender in a saloon, he offers to start him in business on his own account, gets control of his license by mortgage, and owns him body and soul. At the same time he takes away custom and money from the bartender's former employer and increases the risk of failure for both of them."

Calls It Practice, Not Policy.

The reporter next interviewed President Alexander D. Newman of the Central Retail Liquor Dealers' Association of Brooklyn. Mr. Newman is a dealer at 335 Atlantic Avenue.

The reporter asked Mr. Newman if he approved of President Roosevelt's enforcement of the excise law.

"I don't believe President Roosevelt is doing right," said Mr. Newman. "Of course, the law is on the statutes, but it is unpopular, and the people will not observe it if they can evade it, and I think liquor dealers should be allowed to keep open on Sunday under certain restrictions."

"Is not President Roosevelt's policy calculated to arouse a sentiment which will lead to more liberal legislation?"

"I think not," said Mr. Newman. "No matter what public sentiment may be, no body of legislators at Albany will pass a bill to permit Sunday liquor selling. They may be individually in favor of it, but when they get together they are bound by some indefinable influence which destroys their independence. I do not expect favorable legislation next Winter."

"Then you favor Mayor Schieren's policy of allowing side doors to be open on Sunday?"

"I don't know that it can be called a policy."

"It is a practice?"

"Yes."

"What understanding have saloon keepers with the police?"

"None. They are unprotected. There is no guarantee of exemption from interference. The police may arrest them at any time. Orders have frequently been issued to close saloons Sunday."

"How do the dealers know of such orders?"

Policemen Give the "Tip."

"The policeman on the beat will tell a saloon keeper the day before to 'keep closed to-morrow.'"

"Have you ever received such a 'tip'?"

"My place is closed every Sunday, and I have no need for such warnings."

"The same excise policy is pursued today that was followed by previous administrations, is it not?" asked the reporter.

"Well," answered Mr. Newman, "I think the present Republican administration has been more liberal in every way than the Democratic administrations that preceded it."

"So you are satisfied with it?"

"Yes. I understand, of course, that the officials who are responsible for the enforcement of the laws cannot wink at evasion without considerable risk to themselves. They have to answer for their stewardship, and I appreciate the fact that everybody must be careful. I don't think saloon keepers should keep open on Sunday without any concealment. They should be quiet and orderly. It isn't pleasant to know that if you keep open on Sunday you break the law, but when a man's neighbors keep open on that day, he must do so, too, or go out of business. A conscientious man dislikes the alternative."

Mr. Newman's Suggestion.

"What amendments would you suggest?"

"Let saloons be open Sunday between the hours of noon and 6 P. M. That would give everybody ample opportunity to obtain all the liquor they need."

"Would saloon keepers observe such a law by closing at all the other hours of the day?"

"Yes; undoubtedly."

"How about selling liquor between 1 and 5 A. M.?"

"The business done during those hours is not worth anything, and saloons had better close then. The custom during those hours is neither profitable nor desirable."

As to licenses, Mr. Newman said he did not think saloons should be taxed any more than any other business.

"Any plan to district the city," he continued, "would be bad. Let saloon keepers open as many saloons as they want, and then let them take their chances, the same as grocers, bakers, and other tradesmen, and then, if they can't swim, let them sink."

Mr. Newman said no licenses should be given to brewers, as the practice was pernicious, but under the present laws there was no way to prevent it.

Flagrant Violation of the Sunday Excise Law.

From The Recorder.

Mayor Schieren's connivance at the open and flagrant violation of the Sunday excise law in Brooklyn is another grave scandal added to the many that have already made his administration a bad smell in the nostrils of good citizens.

It is unfortunate that, at the moment when the Republican Party is demonstrating in New-York City its ability and readiness to enforce the law without fear or favor, making police methods clean, and subjecting no citizen to blackmail, Mayor Schieren, on the other side of the bridge, chosen also mainly by Republican votes and as a reformer, should be found hand in glove with the Sunday lawbreakers, and as completely subservient to the saloon interest as if he had been elected by the old McLaughlin ring.

Schieren's Surrender to the Saloons.

It is impossible by any kind of logic to defend Roosevelt's action in New-York and Schieren's course in Brooklyn at the same time. One or the other is on the wrong track. Either Roosevelt is right in enforcing the law as he finds it, and leaving the people to change the law if they do not like it, or he is not. If he is, then Schieren's assumed right to nullify the Sunday excise law in his city, and turn it into a big Sunday beer garden for the benefit of the Sunday revelers of both cities, is wrong.

Of course, the decent people of Brooklyn, who do not want to see their streets dedicated to drunkenness on Sunday to accommodate the sort of people who go over there from New-York to get relief from the vigilance of Roosevelt, are protesting against Mr. Schieren's complete surrender to the saloon keepers. They will protest more loudly and hotly as the scandal grows, but it is doubtful if they succeed in moving the Mayor to any measures in behalf of law and decency.

Mayor Schieren's Reticence.

From The Evening Post.

Mayor Schieren of Brooklyn refused to-day to discuss the report of an interview with him which appeared in The Times this morning, in which he was represented as expressing surprise at learning of the non-enforcement of the excise laws on Sunday in that city. "I haven't had a chance to read the article you refer to, so don't bother me about it," he said. The reporter offered him a copy of the article, but Mayor Schieren pushed it away, saying, "Don't ask me to read it; I haven't time. I'm too busy. I had an interview with a man yesterday about the matter, but I haven't time to read what he has written about it."

"Is it a fact," was asked, "that you did not know that the excise laws were violated on Sunday?"

"I won't discuss the subject, so don't ask me any more about it," answered Mayor Schieren.

BROOKLYN'S FIRST TROLLEY PARTY

Six Cars, Brilliant with Lights and Bunting, Carry More than 300 Persons to Bensonhurst.

Six gayly decorated trolley cars, tricked out with bunting and colored incandescent lamps, carried the Directors of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company and 300 of their friends to Ulmer Park, Bensonhurst, last night.

The cars presented a most attractive appearance to the hundreds of persons who congregated about City Hall Park, Brooklyn, to watch the start of those who were the first to go on a trolley party in the city.

The cars are open ones, and were built especially for trolley-party purposes. They are much larger and more attractive than those in general use. They will each seat 60 persons, 28 more than the other cars, and are mounted on heavy, double trucks, with strong, highly tempered springs that supply ease and comfort to the riders.

Each car, when in use, will be decorated as they all were last night. The inside of the roofs were covered with bunting, which was thickly studded with lights of all hues. Bunting also covered the forward and rear end of the cars. Around the hoods at each end of the cars rows of lights were placed that were continued along the upper and lower edges of the panels at the sides of the cars above the uprights.

The dashboards of the cars were trimmed with rows of colored lights, and in the centre of each was a cluster of lights before a powerful reflector. Each car carried over 200 lights, and the effect was exceedingly attractive.

The cars left the City Hall, at Court Street, at 8 o'clock, and ran through Court Street and Third Avenue to Bensonhurst, where a short stay was made, and then all returned to the City Hall. Thence the cars were sent to their respective sheds.

The success that trolley-car parties met with in Philadelphia this Summer led to the introduction of these cars in Brooklyn. They are to be rented to such persons as may care to use them, and as the trolley company's tracks extend over nearly every part of Brooklyn, reaching the shore and bay at many points, it will be possible to make many different pleasure trips in them. If they take with the public as well as they have in Philadelphia, they will furnish means for attractive evening entertainment.

While the idea of chartering street cars for special purposes in the evening is a new one in this country, it is an old one in South American cities. There, ever since the introduction of "Bonds," as street cars are called, it has been customary to utilize them for theatre and opera parties, $2.50 being the usual charge for a car for an evening.

Among those who accepted the company's invitation and were passengers on the trip last night were Thomas Flynn, Anthony N. Brady, H. H. Vreeland of the Metropolitan Traction Company, Alfred C. Barnes, Edward Merritt, President Partridge of the Brooklyn City and Newtown Railroad Company, President Littell of the Atlantic Avenue Railroad Company, Col. C. C. Martin, John D. Reilly, Marshall S. Driggs, Isaac H. Cary, John G. Jenkins, H. J. Morse, Walter K. Rossiter, Gen. C. T. Christensen, A. J. Pouch, F. S. Flower, Edward C. Smith, Police Commissioner Welles, Controller Palmer, Charles Young, Felix Campbell, Silas B. Dutcher, ex-Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, William H. Ziegler, Benjamin Frick, George Halbert, G. B. Matthews, William Burrell, D. S. Remsen, Floyd Vail, Bird S. Cole, John L. Heins.

W. M. Wood, Edward White, William A. Spelman, Gilbert Evans, R. M. Whiting, George H. Rowe, George B. Forrester, G. R. Coggeshall, Walter A. Smith, J. G. Jenkins, Jr., Frank Jenkins, Alfred E. Steers, John R. Sutton, Henry S. Palmer, Willis Brower, S. S. Whitehouse, A. H. Nutting, John C. Matthews, A. T. Sullivan, W. W. Hill, C. H. Lyon, D. H. Allen, L. Liebman, George Follett, H. E. McNicoll, Joseph Benjamin, P. S. Dudley, George W. Bergen, C. W. Gibbs, David Young, H. A. Newell, Edward A. M. Roehr, A. Di Carmid, Charles W. Tandy, R. W. Macomber, Miles O'Reilly, and James W. Errengger.

ROUNDSMAN SWEENEY KNOCKED DOWN

Policemen Have a Fight with Disorderly Men.

The members of the "Hell's Hole" gang, who make their headquarters in an alleyway running off from First Street, were in a particularly turbulent frame of mind Monday night, and forced loans from passing citizens.

Their noisy demonstrations and the complaints of their victims drew the attention of Roundsman Sweeney to the spot. He attempted to arrest the leader, John Smith, twenty-five years old, of Hoboken, N. J. The fellow made a vigorous resistance, and knocked the Roundsman down. Others of the gang joined in the fight, and so did several policemen.

Capt. Wiegand soon appeared on the scene with his reserve force, and Smith, Eugene McManery, and Charles McDonald were arrested. Later in the evening Policeman Murdoch arrested John Clifford and Charles Duekman, also members of the gang.

In the Essex Market Police Court yesterday Magistrate Flammer held Smith in $500 bail for trial on a charge of assaulting the Roundsman. The other men were fined $5 each, and all except McManery, who paid his fine, were locked up.

MADE A WILL AND SHOT HIMSELF

But Wilson Rogers Failed to Have the Document Attested.

Wilson Rogers, fifty years old, committed suicide yesterday afternoon at his home, 475 West Fiftieth Street, with a revolver. Rogers lived with his family of several children. He made a will just before he shot himself. It was not attested. The will reads:

I leave half of my real estate in Newark and Kearny, N. J., to my children, Alfred and Mary, not to be sold or built on till they become of age. I leave Wilson Rogers, Jr., my gold watch and the piano to Maria and Sarah. I am to be buried in my G. A. R. suit. My sister is to receive my insurance in Belfast, Ireland, to support my mother with.

Rogers had only a few dollars and personal effects of small value.

An Accident on the Elevated Road.

Traffic on the Sixth and Ninth Avenue lines of the elevated railroad was delayed for a short time about 1 o'clock yesterday afternoon, when Engine No. 108 of the Ninth Avenue division jumped the track just west of the South Ferry station and fell across the opposite track.

The engine, which was attached to a southbound train, jumped a switch, and the cars continued on into the station. Just before reaching the platform, the first car left the track, but it went only two feet after doing so. There were no passengers in the train.

NO HALT IN THE FIGHT

Mr. Roosevelt Laughs About Yarn of Mayor's Excise Order.

MR. GOODMAN ON LOCAL OPTION

What the Alderman Says of the Plan of Introducing a Bill Allowing Voters to Decide About Sunday Saloons.

No stock was taken yesterday in the story that at the conference between Mayor Strong and President Roosevelt of the Police Department on Tuesday the Mayor had asked Mr. Roosevelt to order a halt in the enforcement of the excise law. Mr. Roosevelt laughed at this yarn. The Mayor has frequently said that the laws must be enforced.

Alderman Goodman, one of the anti-Platt Republicans, who offered the local option resolution which was adopted at Tuesday's meeting of the board, denied yesterday that he was acting for any one but himself in the matter. Mr. Goodman said:

"I do not believe that there is any general protest against the enforcement of the Sunday laws, but I favor local option, and believe that is what the people want.

"In the enforcement of the law as it stands, I support the Administration, but the people want a change in the law, and I believe if we send to Albany a bill drafted and indorsed by the legislative body of the city we can get it passed.

"What I favor, and what is aimed at in my resolution, is a bill that will allow the people of this city to vote on the question of open saloons on Sunday, and then leave the regulation of the traffic to the Board of Aldermen.

"If we can get such a bill passed it will be a triumph for our board, and I believe it will satisfy the people of the city. Leaving the question of Sunday opening to the people and the regulation of the traffic to the Board of Aldermen is what I understand local option to mean.

"I do not believe that the excise question will be the leading issue in the campaign."

Solomon Shapiro, a saloon keeper of 75 Canal Street, called at the City Hall yesterday to ask the Mayor's permission to keep open on Sunday.

He said that he was a Jew and observed Saturday, and that, therefore, he should keep open Sunday. The Mayor was out, and the man told his tale to Policeman Kennell. He said that he had been to see President Roosevelt, but, not obtaining satisfaction, he went to the District Attorney's office.

"What did they tell you there?" asked the policeman.

"They told me that they only persecuted people there," replied Shapiro.

"Prosecuted," suggested the policeman.

"I think it was persecuted," replied the man. He said that many east side saloon keepers felt that they should be allowed to keep open on Sunday if they kept their Sabbath.

WOULD NOT CLOSE THE SALOON.

It Was After Hours, but McGoldrick Was Discharged.

James McGoldrick, who keeps a saloon at Thirty-second Street and Seventh Avenue, was taken before Magistrate Deuel, in the Jefferson Market Court yesterday, charged with disorderly conduct and violation of the excise law. He was discharged on both charges.

McGoldrick had announced shortly before 1 o'clock that he was not going to close his saloon at 1 o'clock yesterday morning. "I am going to keep wide open," he said to a crowd which gathered in front of his place. "I am tired of being treated as if I were a criminal by the police. They tell me to close my place, but they haven't the authority to close it, and I am going to keep it open. I won't violate the law, but I won't close up."

At that moment Policeman Hughes of the West Thirty-seventh Street Station came along. He heard McGoldrick's announcement, and told him he would have to close up at 1 o'clock.

"All right," replied the saloon keeper, "we'll see if I do. You can't make me. You coppers think you own this city, but you'll find you are mistaken. I've got a right to keep this place open, and I am going to do it, and all the police force in this city can't make me close, either."

McGoldrick turned up the gas, threw open the swinging doors after 1 o'clock, and sat down in the doorway.

"I ain't doing any business," he said, "and I am not going to close up. If you don't like this place being open you can go and close it, if you dare."

Hughes placed McGoldrick under arrest on the charges of violating the excise law and disorderly conduct.

When taken before Magistrate Deuel yesterday morning, McGoldrick admitted that he had kept his place open after hours, but said he had not violated the law.

"Did you see anything sold, given away, or offered or exposed for sale?" asked the Magistrate.

"The saloon was wide open, your Honor."

"He had a right to keep it open if he wished. That is not a violation of law," replied the Magistrate.

"The bar was exposed," continued the policeman.

"Was there anything on the bar?" asked Magistrate Deuel.

"No, Sir."

"Was there any one in the place?"

"No, Sir."

"There was no violation of the law there. He had a right to keep open as long as he wished, and he had a perfect right to sit within his doorway. Both charges are dismissed."

AFTER AN ALL-NIGHT LICENSE.

Hirschman Has Now Taken His Case into the Courts.

Jacob A. Hirschman, a Park Row saloon keeper, wants an all-night license, but the Excise Board, by a vote of 2 to 1, has refused to grant it. Strangely enough it was the vote of Commissioner Woodman, who is looked upon as essentially the reform member of the board, that was cast in favor of Hirschman's petition, while the other two members were in opposition.

Why the two members should be against the license will probably be developed within a day or two, as Hirschman has instituted court proceedings to force the board to give him his license. Through counsel the saloon keeper yesterday obtained a writ of certiorari from Justice O'Brien, in Supreme Court, Chambers, for the review of the action of the board.

Mr. Woodman gave it as his opinion, when the matter came before the board, that the license should be granted for the benefit of the thousands of night workers in the neighborhood. The other two members held that there was "no public necessity" for an all-night saloon.

CALLAHAN'S BARTENDER ARRESTED.

Detective Says He Got a Drink in the Place After Hours.

Jeremiah O'Callaghan, who is a bartender for ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan at 105 Park Row, was arraigned in the Tombs Police Court yesterday morning, charged with violating the excise law. He was arrested shortly after 4 o'clock yesterday morning by Detective Cavanagh of the Central Office.

The detective told Magistrate Cornell that O'Callaghan admitted him to the saloon, where he found three men sitting at a table. He said he called for a drink of whisky, which was given to him by O'Callaghan. He then arrested the bartender.

O'Callaghan was held in $100 bail for examination to-morrow afternoon.

More Praise for the Police Board.

The Rev. J. B. Devins, pastor of Hope Chapel, sent a letter to President Roosevelt yesterday, giving him the names of clergymen and others whose signatures were received too late to be appended to the letter which Mr. Devins presented to Commissioner Roosevelt ten days ago, and which contained the names of forty-one ministers who commended the Police Board for its resolute action in enforcing the excise law. These are the additional names:

The Revs. Richard Cobden, assistant minister in St. Mark's Protestant Episcopal Church; James G. Cameron, rector of the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Holy Cross; Walter A. A. Gardener, minister of the Protestant Episcopal Missionary Society for Seamen; Samuel Alman, pastor of Emanuel Baptist Church; W. H. Hartigan, pastor of the East Baptist Church; W. F. Anderson, pastor of the Washington Square Methodist Episcopal Church; H. E. Wilkins, Secretary of the Bowery Branch of the Young Men's Christian Association; Bernard Angel, in charge of the American Hebrew Christian Mission; A. C. Gaebelein, Superintendent of the Hope of Israel Mission; E. Ballou, Superintendent of the House of the Lord Mission.

FUNERAL OF EBENEZER K. WRIGHT

The Services in Trinity Church Attended by Many Men Prominent in Banking and Commercial Circles.

Old Trinity Church was almost filled to the doors yesterday morning with bank Presidents, bankers, bank clerks, and men prominent in business circles in this city, who were there to attend the funeral of Ebenezer K. Wright, the late President of the Park National Bank, who died at Monmouth Beach, N. J., on Sunday.

The body was met at the church door at 10 o'clock by the clergy and the pall bearers, the organist in the loft playing Chopin's "Funeral March." On the coffin were three large wreaths of lilies, sweet peas, and white roses, tied with purple ribbons. As the body was carried up the centre aisle the processional hymn, "Hary, Hark, My Soul," was rendered. At the altar were many floral offerings, including a massive anchor and pillar, the offering of Mr. Wright's Japanese friends. Mrs. Wright and her son and daughter, Lawrence W. Wright and Miss Beatrice Orme Wright, and Mr. and Mrs. Edward Wright, followed the body up the aisle.

The services were conducted by the Rev. Dr. Morgan Dix, assisted by J. Nevit Steele, vicar of Trinity; the Rev. Mr. Grabou, and the Rev. J. Howard Spong, both of Trinity; the Rev. Robert Morris of St. Paul's Church; Canon Knowles of St. Chrysostom's; the Rev. E. C. Goodwin of St. Cornelius's, Governors Island, and the Rev. H. A. Baumann, Curate of Trinity Chapel.

After the reading by the officiating clergymen was concluded, the hymn "Thy Way, Not Mine, O Lord" was sung. The interment will be made in Wright's Settlement, a few miles from Rome, N. Y.

Delegations from the Park National Bank, Chase National, Chemical National, Shoe and Leather National, Tradesmen's National, Union Square, Fourth National, and many other banks were present. The Chamber of Commerce and many trust companies were also represented.

Among those present were ex-Postmaster Van Cott, Frederic Taylor, D. B. Hatch, Frederick Wagner, President of the Union Square Bank; Frank Wagner, Mr. and Mrs. Louis Windmüller, J. Edward Simmons, President of the Fourth National Bank; Vice President A. Iselin and Cashier J. Scheu of the Union Square Bank; H. A. Houguet, President Elias of the Third Avenue cable road; John Coster, Henry N. Cannon of the Chase National Bank, and Mr. R. W. Howes, who was the first President of the Park National Bank, and who appointed Mr. Wright as a messenger in the bank.

The Society of the Sons of the Revolution and the Society of Colonial Wars were also represented.

Pall bearers were E. E. Poor and Stuyvesant Fish, Vice Presidents of the Park Bank; G. G. Williams, President of the Chemical Bank; E. D. Randolph and Col. S. V. R. Cruger, Vestrymen of Trinity Church; Horace White, Gen. T. L. Watson, George S. Hleock, Cashier, and Richard Delafield, a Director, of the Park Bank, and W. A. Nash, Vice President of the State Trust Company.

CHIEF HAZEN'S MEN BUSY

Commissioner Romaine Wants Another Alleged Counterfeiter — Brockway Engages Counsel.

There is what Federal officials call a New-York end to the Ann Street, West Hoboken, counterfeiting case, and Chief Hazen and his operatives were busy with it yesterday, while they would not give any particulars in regard to it.

It was, however, known that United States Commissioner Romaine had signed a warrant directed against an alleged confederate of Brockway, Smith, Bradford, Wagner, and Abbie L. Smith Tuesday, and sent it to this city.

Commissioner Shields admitted yesterday that he had a part in the counterfeiting case and had acted in his official capacity.

"I cannot," he added, "now say when a result will come of what I have done. It will be important, but I do not look for it immediately, but as soon as it is brought about all the world shall know of it."

United States Marshal McCarty said that so far neither he nor any member of his staff had been called upon for service in the case, Marshal Daly of Jersey City having so far acted for Commissioner Romaine.

The prisoners at the Hudson County Jail did not present any one for acceptance as bondsman yesterday, and no habeas proceeding or application for reduction of bail was instituted.

Brockway sent for and talked with ex-Judge William T. Hoffman, who said, when he went away, that he would appear as counsel for the aged defendant. His first step, he said, would be to try to have his client's bail, which he considered excessive, lessened. In his opinion, Brockway has a good case.

Old Boston Bankers.

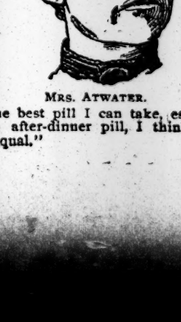
From The Boston Saturday Evening Gazette.

The late A. W. Spencer was about the last surviving representative of the old school of bankers and stockbrokers of Boston. He was a contemporary of Gillat, Degrand, Nico Thayer Nelson, Loudon Clare, Veazie blake, Brewster, Sweet, Wetherbee, Martin, Long, Miller, Henshaw, Brown, and others who have passed away. His career was one of unbroken success, and he lived to reach the highest place among his associates. He possessed to an unusual degree the confidence of the public, and died with an unsullied and well-earned reputation as a financier and a public-spirited and generous citizen. Matthew Boiles, still in active business, hale and hearty, bearing his fourscore years and more without a sign of decay, is the oldest living of the first Board of Stockbrokers and of the founders of the Stock Exchange.

In a State of Bankruptcy

—is the condition of our system if the liver becomes inactive so that the germs and poisons can accumulate within the body. Keep the liver and bowels active and we're in a condition of healthy prosperity and have sufficiently well invested capital to draw upon in the hour of need. The liver filters out the poisonous germs which enter the system. Just so surely as the liver regulates the system, so do Dr. Pierce's Pleasant Pellets regulate the liver. Keep this in mind, and you solve the problem of good health and good living. The "Pleasant Pellets" have a tonic, strengthening effect upon the lining membranes of the stomach and bowels, which effectually cures Biliousness, Sick Headache, Costiveness, or Constipation, Indigestion, Loss of Appetite, Bad Taste in Mouth, Sour Risings from Stomach, and will often cure Dyspepsia. The "Pellets" are tiny, because the vegetable extracts are refined and concentrated. Easy in action, no griping as with old-fashioned pills. As a "dinner pill," to promote digestion, take one each day after dinner. To relieve the distress arising from overeating, nothing equals one of these little "Pellets."

MRS. MELISSA ATWATER, of *Steuben, Washington Co., Me.*, writes: "As regards the little 'Pellets,' I think I could not do without them. I do not like to be without them in the house. I have spoken very highly to friends and neighbors of them, and many are taking them through my advertising them. I will say they are the best pill I can take, especially for an after-dinner pill, I think they have no equal."



MRS. ATWATER.

DR. GEORGE F. ROOT DEAD

Was the Author of Many Popular War and Sentimental Songs.

WROTE "BATTLE CRY OF FREEDOM"

Most Endeared to Soldiers by "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching" and "The Vacant Chair."

BAILEY'S ISLAND, Me., Aug. 7.—George F. Root, the musical composer, died here yesterday afternoon. He came to Bailey's Island, which is near Portland, last June to spend the Summer. He was at that time in excellent health. He became ill recently, but no alarm was felt by the family until the last moment.

To the general public, Dr. George Frederick Root will no doubt be best recalled as the author of such sentimental and patriotic songs as "Hazel Dell," "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," "Battle Cry of Freedom," "Just Before the Battle, Mother," "Tramp, Tramp, Tramp, the Boys Are Marching," "The Old Folks Are Gone," "A Hundred Years Ago," "Old Potomac Shore," and the well-known quartet, "There's Music in the Air."

For many years Dr. Root had made his home in that pleasant portion of Chicago known as Hyde Park. He was born in Sheffield, Mass., in 1820, and was brought up on his father's farm.

Before he was a dozen years old he was already singing and whistling and fiddling, to the delight of his own soul but to the scandal of his Puritan neighbors. In his eighteenth year he went to Boston, where he hoped to make a living out of his flute. He wanted to find a seat in the orchestra of some theatre, but a friend dissuaded him from this design, and wisely turned him in the direction of what soon became his life work. He learned singing and the pianoforte, and soon had a seat at the organs of the old Park and Winter Street Churches.

In 1844, when the Rev. Jacob Abbott founded his school for young ladies' in New-York, he induced Dr. Root to come here with him and take charge of the musical interests of the institute. In this and kindred work he remained until, in the amplitude of his growth, he felt the need of European instruction and went abroad. Mr. Root's work in Vienna and Paris and London was doubtless of the same sort as has occupied thousands of young musicians during the formative period of their experience. Its first fruits, on his return to New-York, were two homely little songs, put forth with small hopes by their author, under the nom de plume of "Wurzel," but destined to grow into an almost universal popularity. They were "Hazel Dell" and "Rosalie, the Prairie Flower." Both are of that sentimental and not too lofty type which pleases the general public. Who that was young a generation ago does not remember the simple words and air of "Hazel Dell"?

In the Hazel Dell my Nelly's sleeping—
Nelly loved so long,
And my lonely, lonely watch I'm keeping—
Nelly lost and gone.
Here in moonlight oft we've wandered
Thro' the silent shade;
Now, where leafy branches drooping downward,
Little Nelly's laid.

"Rosalie, the Prairie Flower," a very similar production, came next, and was generously received by the public. Three stanzas like the following tell her story:

On the distant prairie, where the Heather wild,
In its quiet beauty lived and smiled,
Stands a little cottage, and a creeping vine
Loves around its porch to twine.

In that peaceful dwelling was a lovely child,
With her blue eyes beaming soft and mild,
And the wavy ringlets of her flaxen hair
Floating in the Summer air.

Everybody knows the chorus:

Fair as a lily, joyous and free,
Light of that prairie home was she.
Every one who knew her felt the gentle power
Of Rosalie, the Prairie Flower.

Of the first of these songs, upward of 200,000 copies have been sold.

"There's Music in the Air" was esteemed by its author as a thing of slight value, and laid away until, being called upon by a musical journal to contribute something for its pages, he timidly brought it forth. It was no sooner printed than it became a general favorite, and it maintained its popularity ever since. For the benefit of the younger generation only, for none of the older can ever forget it, its first few lines are given:

There's music in the air
When the infant morn is nigh,
And faint its blush is seen
On the bright and laughing sky.

In 1852 Dr. Root founded in Dodsworth's Music Hall the Normal Musical Institute, which he made a Summer school for teachers. Among his many distinguished co-operators were Lowell Mason, William B. Bradbury, Dr. Thomas Hastings, and Richard Storrs Willis. The famous North Reading Institute grew out of the Dodsworth Hall project, and became

ATTACKS POLICE METHODS

Continued from Page 1.

and the libraries, and among the most beautiful of them all is your own magnificent library in the Catholic Club.

I am only here in my representative capacity to bid you welcome, but I want to add one more word. When you met in St. Paul last year, and decided to meet in the City of New-York this year, you had no idea at that time that when you visited New-York you would find the civil government doing all it could to further what you are working for in every State of this Union.

We have different ideas all of us about our work, and we in New-York only want to close our saloons on the Sabbath day. That is all we want. We are going to leave to you and yours, the earnest citizens of this great metropolis, the question whether they shall ever be opened on Sunday or not, but meanwhile we, as the officials of this city, are doing our duty in enforcing the laws of the State of New-York when we simply say to the saloon keeper on the Sabbath day you must close your doors.

Some one in the auditorium shouted, "Three cheers for Mayor Strong!" and they were given with a will.

State Senator O'Sullivan.

Father Doyle read letters of regret at their inability to be present from W. Bourke Cockran, Frederic R. Coudert, and ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant, after which the Rev. Father Mooney introduced State Senator T. C. O'Sullivan, who said:

That anything that I may have to say on the question before us may not be attributed to others, I desire to disclaim any representative capacity in my appearance here to-night. Though by the grace of the common people I happen to be one of the lawmakers of the State, outside the halls of legislation I am authorized to speak for none but myself, and though my political hopes, best services, and honest allegiance are all with Tammany Hall, I am but a private in the ranks, and, unlike the distinguished Mayor of our great city, I am no teatotaler.

This remark was received with hisses and groans. Mr. O'Sullivan continued:

We are all interested in the preservation of order on Sunday—but let us be careful lest in our endeavor to enforce respect for that day we bring it into disrespect. In the name of justice, in the name of constitutional law, if we are to have a rigorously enforced excise law, let it be of general application to the city, but if there is to be a construction of law discriminating in favor of the unfortunate citizen who can afford the luxury of a club on Sunday, then count me as one who stands for moderation of the law as applied to the drinking places of the people.

From the age of the Puritan's gloomy Sabbath we have advanced to a time when reasonable enjoyment is no longer generally considered as inconsistent with a proper observance of the Lord's day. We have also reached the time in this cosmopolitan town when, as in the foreign places from which they come, many of our inhabitants have come to regard ale and beer necessary articles of table food. There is also a considerable portion of the community which regard light wines as indispensible to social and orderly entertainment. Can we with justice deny to them the right to purchase on Sunday? Are we to punish the orderly citizen who drinks within moderation for the drunken brawler, who will drink and brawl in spite of the law?

The effect of so-called absolute prohibition proves that it only prohibits those who respect the law and are the least addicted to drink. It cannot prohibit the drunken and riotous drinker. He will anticipate the law and provide against it. And here we may learn something from the recent enforcement of our Sunday law. The immoderate drinker and his companions who find it difficult to visit the saloon on Sunday now provide themselves on Saturday, not with a beverage which will not keep, but with the most treacherous of poisonous drink, and on Sunday, in the presence of youth and innocence, the home becomes the scene of a debauchery darker by far with iniquity than the disorder which before flourished at the saloon or in the streets, within reach of the law.

As the Senator finished this sentence he was greeted with violent manifestations of disapproval. Hisses, groans, and catcalls saluted him. These in turn were drowned out by cheers in the galleries, and they in turn were silenced by renewed hisses.

Archbishop Corrigan arose, and held up his hand, but it was some time before he could command silence. Then he said:

"As presiding officer, I must state that if there are any further marks of disrespect shown to any speaker invited here by the committee I shall immediately leave the hall."

"That's right; that's right. Give him a fair show," ejaculated Mr. Roosevelt, who had been intently listening to all that Senator O'Sullivan had said.

Quiet having been restored, Mr. O'Sullivan finished his speech, as follows:

From considerations such as these, and after an unprejudiced observation of the effects produced by the various kinds and degrees of excise and prohibitory laws, I have arrived at the conviction that the best interest of temperance and order can be better conserved by a law which, while it permits the opening of saloons during certain restricted hours on Sunday, will at the same time meet disorder with the strong hand of repression. In your councils, enlightened by the diverse wisdom of the churches, the conservator of virtue and the champion of peace, you may arrive at other conclusions. Guided by her kindly light and sustained by your own honesty of purpose, you cannot but command the respect of your fellow-men in your battle to benefit society through the promotion of temperance and respect for the law.

Another storm of hisses, mingled with a few cheers, assailed Senator O'Sullivan as he resumed his seat, but he did not appear much discouraged at the unfriendly reception accorded him. To relieve the tension, the audience sang a hymn, "Sound the Temperance Bugle," to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Mayor Strong stood up with the Archbishop and the others and sang as loudly as any of them.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt was introduced as the next speaker, and met with an ovation. Cheer after cheer was given and handkerchiefs were waved. When Mr. Roosevelt got a chance to speak he said:

I am going to change my address in order that I may the better follow the extraordinary advocate of temperance to whom we have just listened. There was one thing that occurred to me as I listened to the eloquent address of the gentleman who preceded me and realized that he was pleading for temperance. I sympathized a little with that lady in the poem who, in speaking of her husband, said: "I may have been right to dissemble your love, but, pray, why did you kick me down stairs?"

Now, gentlemen, I shall not speak to you of my politics to-night, for I did not come here as a politician. I came here as one American speaking to his fellow-Americans. I trust that I have demonstrated and am now demonstrating in New-York, whether I have done my duty well or ill, I have done it in one way only—I have done it without regard to politics. I consider only the criminal, and I care nothing for the political affiliations of the criminal.

When people have told me that my party would go down because I enforce the law, I have said so be it; I would rather see the party go down than see the representatives of the party false to their oaths of office. I and my colleagues on the Police Board, two of one party and two of another, have known no party. Our last two promotions show that. The other day I found two Republicans not doing their duty, and they are beginning to understand that that is my way. We promoted two men in their place.

Some of the politicians of my party have since come to me and said that the two men I reduced were Americans, Protestants, and Republicans. The two we had present were Irish, of Catholic faith and, I believe, tariff reformers. My answer was: That I cared nothing for their creed, nothing for their birthplace, nothing for their politics, and that if they did not do their duty their heads would be cut off as quick as their predecessors.

I think the men are beginning to understand by now that that is my way. I agree with what the Senator said. We want honesty and we are against dishonesty, and there is no more flagrant kind of dishonesty than the refusal to enforce, whether openly or by implication, public officials because they enforce the law on the statute books. We have made the fight fair and square for the honest enforcement of law, and our opponents did not succeed in the fight squarely on the issue that we are not enforcing the law honestly. I regret to say a word in controversy. I never sought a quarrel, but I was never the one to flinch from one when it was forced upon me.

Good Work of the Church.

All good citizens must feel, as I feel, the heartiest respect for the courage and zeal with which the Catholic Church has waged the fight for temperance and for a decent observance of the day of rest and of innocent enjoyment. It has been my pleasure long before this to have worked heart and hand with Bishops, priests, and laymen of that Catholic Church, and of the Protestant clergymen and laymen of every creed, for honest government.

The board of which I have the honor of being a member stands squarely on the platform of the enforcement of the laws of the land. We hold that our duty is to enforce the law impartially and without fear or favor. We have not revived any obsolete law. We have merely taken a law which was always alive against the man who had not wealth or political influence and we have enforced it with rigid impartiality against all lawbreakers, rich and poor, great and small.

The minute that we began to carry out this cause we ran counter to what had been in the past one of the most powerful influences in our city politics. We ran counter to the saloons. We struck at the pockets of the wealthy liquor seller, who made his thousands of dollars by the illegal sale of liquor on Sundays, and we struck at the pockets of the rich brewer, who supplied much of that liquor, and who often himself owned a saloon. The man who was honest and law-abiding, whether brewer or liquor seller, had nothing to fear from us. We saw that he was treated with the same justice that was meted out to all other citizens, but the wealthy liquor seller with whom the police officials have never yet dared to interfere; the man who confided in his riches or political influence, and who had violated the law with impunity, that man was speedily made to feel that the reign of the "pull" had passed. All were treated alike before our board.

You all know the clamor that our action caused. At first we were met on every hand with the statement that we could not enforce the law. The answer is this, that so far, at least, we have enforced it. Never in the memory of any man now living have the saloons been closed as we have closed them. In spite of the very grave defects in the methods the law itself provides for its enforcement, we have been able to secure a substantial compliance with its provisions.

Brief speeches were also made by Excise Commissioner Joseph Murray, the Rev. Father Cleary, and Bishop Keane. The meeting closed with the presentation of a prize banner to St. Veronica's Society of the Paulist Church, in this city, for having attained the greatest growth in the year.

MGR. SATOLLI CELEBRATES MASS.

Services at the Cathedral—Sermon by Archbishop Ryan.

The delegates to the convention assembled promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, near Columbus Avenue. They came from the various hotels 1,200 strong, headed by bands of music, and their ranks set off by banners and the picturesque uniforms of the various corps of cadets. Among the delegates were many priests, quite a large number of women, and not a few colored persons.

All the delegates wore badges, the most conspicuous and general being one of red, white, and blue ribbon, with a silver bar, to which was affixed a medal bearing an engraving of Father Mathew, the originator of the temperance movement among Roman Catholics. The medal also bore the emblem of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union—a wreath of oak and laurel.

The Rev. Father J. M. Cleary, the President of the union, called the convention to order, and the Rev. Father O'Callaghan of the Paulist Church offered prayer.

Upon motion of the Rev. Father O'Brien of Ohio a Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows, the names being read by Secretary Logue:

Philip A. Nolan of Philadelphia, Thomas Gaffney of Scranton, Thomas McSheehy of Ohio, Miss Kate Mullin of St. Louis, and J. Ryan of Illinois. John Monahan was appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Walter Fitzmaurice of Connecticut and Miss Mary E. Doherty of Pittsburg Assistant Secretaries

A procession was then formed in West Sixtieth Street, and headed by a brass band the delegates marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Ablegate.

Mass at the Cathedral.

The cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of people were unable to gain admission. Mgr. Satolli was attended by the Right Rev. Mgr. John M. Farley, as assistant priest, Vicar General E. F. Prendergast of Philadelphia, and Vicar General P. T. McNamara of Brooklyn as deacons of honor; the Rev. James H. McGean as deacon of the mass, the Rev. Morgan J. Sheedy of Altoona, Penn., as sub-deacon, and the Rev. James N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey as masters of ceremonies.

The Apostolic Delegate occupied the throne on the Epistle side of the sanctuary. Archbishop Corrigan occupied the Metropolitan throne, and was accompanied by Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney. The Rev. John Edwards and the Rev. Dr. James F. Doughery were the deacons of honor.

Other clergymen present included Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, the Rev. George Deshon of the Paulists, the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow of the Jesuits, the Rev. Bonaventure Frey of the Capuchins, the Rev. Augustin V. Higgins of the Dominicans, the Rev. Father Cyprian of the French Dominicans, Sherman Park; the Rev. Aloysius Monsell of the Pious Society of Missions, the Rev. Thomas Wucher of the Fathers of Mercy, the Rev. William Temes of the Redemptorists, the Rev. E. P. Southwell of the Carmelites, and the Rev. Gerard Speelman of the Benedictines.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn was conspicuous among the priests in attendance. So also was the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell, now of Rondout, N. Y. There were also present the Revs. Charles E. Colton, John J. Kean, James J. Flood, John A. Gleeson, Michael J. Lavelle, Alexander P. Doyle, Patrick F. McSweeney, Edward M. Byrne, Sylvester Malone, Richard J. Keefe, Nicholas J. Hughes, J. H. Slinger, William J. O'Kelly, Patrick J. Clancy, M. H. Cunnion, P. J. Prendergast, and Thomas Mynhan.

With the exception of the altar boys, who wore red cassocks, all the vestments were of white. Mgr. Satolli sat on a white silk throne, and all the decorations were white.

An elaborate musical programme had been prepared, under the supervision of Organist William F. Peter. It was as follows:

Kyrie and Gloria, from Mass in A....Wiegand
Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agus Dei, from the Mass Solennelle.....Gounod
Offertory, C Salutaris .....Rossini

The soloists were: Soprano, Miss Gallatin; alto, Miss Clary; tenor, Mr. Kaiser; basso, Mr. Steinbuch. They were assisted by a full chorus.

Sermon by Archbishop Ryan.

The sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who selected the Ninety-ninth Psalm as his text. He said:

Modern temperance movements have been of two kinds; the purely humanitarian, having in view only the temporal advantages of body and mind to be derived by the practice of temperance, and using only human means for this purpose. Such movements have their mission, and Catholics ought to stand with their fellow-citizens in every effort for temporal amelioration. Sometimes, however, the poison of false principles may be detected in these organizations. With good motives and impetuous zeal men will adopt whatever helps the movement, not reflecting that in the end these same influences may prove its death. With an audacity which they mistake for courage, they bound onward to the end without always sufficiently considering the morality of the means.

The second class of temperance movements is that to which the Catholic Total Abstinence Union of America belongs, which is at once humanitarian and religious. The Catholic Church, though she has always taught that temperance is a cardinal virtue, has been sometimes blamed as too slow in taking up the rather modern total abstinence question, and this slowness has been attributed to various unworthy causes. This slowness is, however, characteristic of all her actions. She is slow, for she is legislating for all time and all nations. She above all things, looks to principles, which alone are immortal. She is slow even in the approval of new religious orders. But when she gives her sanction to a movement, when she infuses her own divine life into it, she adopts it as her own.

To effect great popular moral reforms, the religious element in man, the conscience power within him, must be appealed to. You cannot legislate him into morality. Morality requires sacrifice of selfishness, and sacrifice of selfishness requires a motive, and religion alone can furnish the adequate motive. You may seek to strike at the saloon, and urge men to pass it, as the Greeks passed the temples of their Furies, "without, looking, without speaking, without breathing." You may enact the most stringent laws against Sunday drinking, and create a powerful public opinion, which will brand as disgraceful the slightest abuse of alcoholic drinks. All these influences may act as breakwaters against the tide of intemperance, and thus do some good. But that tide will flow in part into other channels. The so-called "speak easy" will succeed the saloon, and private drinking, perhaps to even greater excess, will succeed the public indulgence. Men will flatter themselves that they can avoid disgrace by remaining at home, or that they are strong enough to drink without its being observed by their neighbors.

The saloons are indeed causes of intemperance, but they are themselves but the effects of the unrestrained thirst for drink. You must seek out the cause of the cause and go to the fountain of the heart, and there drop in the sweetening word of religious influence. Tell the man that drunkenness is not a mere half pardonable weakness, not to excuse many excesses, into which he falls while in this state.

Appeal to the religious element within him; tell him drunkenness is a mortal sin, which excludes from heaven the Kingdom of Heaven, into which "drunkards shall never enter." Tell him it is a great crime, which destroys the image of God in his soul; that other sins are against the dictates of reason, but this aims a blow at reason herself, which is divinely natural; that it strikes down the trinity of the soul—intellect, memory and will; that by it man is subjected to the punishment of hell and is guilty of the blackest ingratitude toward a benevolent God. Tell him that intemperance wakes up the sleeping demons, the passions of the human heart—anger, pride, jealousy, impurity—and he has to fight these, unaided by the reason he has dethroned and the God he has deserted; yet if he fails he is held accountable for the crimes he could and should have foreseen as the consequence of his intemperance. Tell him he will continue to sin in his grave, that "being dead he will yet speak" and blaspheme because of the example he has left to his children. Bring him to his knees in the presence of God. Let the whole influence of the mighty religious element, which is part of every man's nature as real as the intellect and heart element—let all this be brought into action and you have done more than civil law or public opinion can effect.

Observe, I do not condemn such laws if judiciously framed and wisely administered, but I say they are not enough. They deal with symptoms and effects and partial causes, but religion alone probes to the heart. And this principle is true, not only of intemperance, but of other vices of which intemperance is the parent. Hence the necessity of religion for the stability of the State, which vice undermines.

Again, as Catholics we should be mindful of the stigma sought to be fastened on the Church by the fact that so many Catholics are intemperate, and many engaged in the saloon business neglect the precautions insisted on by the Council of Baltimore as to the sale of liquor to minors and intemperate people. We must remove that stigma. Your splendid union of over 60,000 members—a union such as no religious organization in the United States can point to—helps to effect this and recommends the Church to our separated brethren. It is one of the factors for the unity of all Christian people in one fold. Continue, brethren, in your noble work of reform. Be true to the great union. Let your name furnish a text a lesson for your sentiments and actions.

Upon the conclusion of the mass Archbishop Corrigan entertained Mgr. Satolli, Archbishop Ryan, and the visiting clergy at luncheon in the episcopal residence, Madison Avenue.

ATTITUDE TOWARD THE SALOON.

President Cleary Says Good Catholics Cannot Continue in Liquor Business.

The First Vice President of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union called the meeting to order at the afternoon session. The delegates present filled Columbus Hall. An hour or two was devoted to the reading of reports by the officers. Mrs. Lake, Third Vice President, of St. Louis, was called to the chair, and presided until after the Rev. J. M. Cleary, the President, had spoken.

J. Washington Logue said the work of the year had been very encouraging. He recommended that the lecture system be extended. He said that every priest should be asked to consent to have a society of the union established in his parish.

Father Cleary recalled the founding of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union, and spoke earnestly against the evils of intemperance. He said, in part:

The best thought of our country has become pledged to sobriety and uncompromising hostility to saloon control. A mighty tidal wave of humanity rushed upon us from foreign shores. Many refugees from foreign misgovernment, being members of the Catholic Church, forced the foster mother of every virtue into a false position before the American public.

Father Cleary said that the opinion had worked great harm to the Church. The Church was hostile to intemperance, and the judgment of Catholic people condemned the saloon as the uncompromising enemy of religion and country. The union, he said, had silenced the suspicions of the weak, and rescued the Church from any suspicion of unhallowed alliance with the saloon. Continuing, Father Cleary said:

Our Church has again and again voiced its convictions in no uncertain terms. There can be no affiliation between the Church and the saloon. The Church will not and cannot permit that the drinking den shall flourish beneath the shadow of the consecrated house of prayer. A man cannot be a good Catholic, a faithful and docile child of the Church, and continue in the unbecoming business of conducting a liquor saloon. The plain declarations of the Council of the American Church are against him.

The Union has, with commendable consistency, kept clear of all political entanglements. Its members do not surrender their rights and privileges as independent freemen, when proclaiming their allegiance to the total abstinence cause. The members of this Union cast their ballots as honest American citizens, according to the dictates of their consciences. The union, as an organization, knows no politics, adopts no political platform, and outlines no political plan of action. In the city, but if there is to be a construction of law discriminating in favor of the unfortunate citizen who can afford the luxury of a club on Sunday, then count me as one who stands for moderation of the law as applied to the drinking places of the people.

From the age of the Puritan's gloomy Sabbath we have advanced to a time when reasonable enjoyment is no longer generally considered as inconsistent with a proper observance of the Lord's day. We have also reached the time in this cosmopolitan town when, as in the foreign places from which they come, many of our inhabitants have come to regard ale and beer necessary articles of table food. There is also a considerable portion of the community which regard light wines as indispensible to social and orderly entertainment. Can we with justice deny to them the right to purchase on Sunday? Are we to punish the orderly citizen who drinks within moderation for the drunken brawler, who will drink and brawl in spite of the law?

The effect of so-called absolute prohibition proves that it only prohibits those who respect the law and are the least addicted to drink. It cannot prohibit the drunken and riotous drinker. He will anticipate the law and provide against it. And here we may learn something from the recent enforcement of our Sunday law. The immoderate drinker and his companions who find it difficult to visit the saloon on Sunday now provide themselves on Saturday, not with a beverage which will not keep, but with the most treacherous of poisonous drink, and on Sunday, in the presence of youth and innocence, the home becomes the scene of a debauchery darker by far with iniquity than the disorder which before flourished at the saloon or in the streets, within reach of the law.

As the Senator finished this sentence he was greeted with violent manifestations of disapproval. Hisses, groans, and catcalls saluted him. These in turn were drowned out by cheers in the galleries, and they in turn were silenced by renewed hisses.

Archbishop Corrigan arose, and held up his hand, but it was some time before he could command silence. Then he said:

"As presiding officer, I must state that if there are any further marks of disrespect shown to any speaker invited here by the committee I shall immediately leave the hall."

"That's right; that's right. Give him a fair show," ejaculated Mr. Roosevelt, who had been intently listening to all that Senator O'Sullivan had said.

Quiet having been restored, Mr. O'Sullivan finished his speech, as follows:

From considerations such as these, and after an unprejudiced observation of the effects produced by the various kinds and degrees of excise and prohibitory laws, I have arrived at the conviction that the best interest of temperance and order can be better conserved by a law which, while it permits the opening of saloons during certain restricted hours on Sunday, will at the same time meet disorder with the strong hand of repression. In your councils, enlightened by the diverse wisdom of the churches, the conservator of virtue and the champion of peace, you may arrive at other conclusions. Guided by her kindly light and sustained by your own honesty of purpose, you cannot but command the respect of your fellow-men in your battle to benefit society through the promotion of temperance and respect for the law.

Another storm of hisses, mingled with a few cheers, assailed Senator O'Sullivan as he resumed his seat, but he did not appear much discouraged at the unfriendly reception accorded him. To relieve the tension, the audience sang a hymn, "Sound the Temperance Bugle," to the tune of "Marching Through Georgia." Mayor Strong stood up with the Archbishop and the others and sang as loudly as any of them.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt.

Police Commissioner Roosevelt was introduced as the next speaker, and met with an ovation. Cheer after cheer was given and handkerchiefs were waved. When Mr. Roosevelt got a chance to speak he said:

I am going to change my address in order that I may the better follow the extraordinary advocate of temperance to whom we have just listened. There was one thing that occurred to me as I listened to the eloquent address of the gentleman who preceded me and realized that he was pleading for temperance. I sympathized a little with that lady in the poem who, in speaking of her husband, said: "I may have been right to dissemble your love, but, pray, why did you kick me down stairs?"

Now, gentlemen, I shall not speak to you of my politics to-night, for I did not come here as a politician. I came here as one American speaking to his fellow-Americans. I trust that I have demonstrated and am now demonstrating in New-York, whether I have done my duty well or ill, I have done it in one way only—I have done it without regard to politics. I consider only the criminal, and I care nothing for the political affiliations of the criminal.

When people have told me that my party would go down because I enforce the law, I have said so be it; I would rather see the party go down than see the representatives of the party false to their oaths of office. I and my colleagues on the Police Board, two of one party and two of another, have known no party. Our last two promotions show that. The other day I found two Republicans not doing their duty, and they are beginning to understand that that is my way. We promoted two men in their place.

Some of the politicians of my party have since come to me and said that the two men I reduced were Americans, Protestants, and Republicans. The two we had present were Irish, of Catholic faith and, I believe, tariff reformers. My answer was: That I cared nothing for their creed, nothing for their birthplace, nothing for their politics, and that if they did not do their duty their heads would be cut off as quick as their predecessors.

I think the men are beginning to understand by now that that is my way. I agree with what the Senator said. We want honesty and we are against dishonesty, and there is no more flagrant kind of dishonesty than the refusal to enforce, whether openly or by implication, public officials because they enforce the law on the statute books. We have made the fight fair and square for the honest enforcement of law, and our opponents did not succeed in the fight squarely on the issue that we are not enforcing the law honestly. I regret to say a word in controversy. I never sought a quarrel, but I was never the one to flinch from one when it was forced upon me.

Good Work of the Church.

All good citizens must feel, as I feel, the heartiest respect for the courage and zeal with which the Catholic Church has waged the fight for temperance and for a decent observance of the day of rest and of innocent enjoyment. It has been my pleasure long before this to have worked heart and hand with Bishops, priests, and laymen of that Catholic Church, and of the Protestant clergymen and laymen of every creed, for honest government.

The board of which I have the honor of being a member stands squarely on the platform of the enforcement of the laws of the land. We hold that our duty is to enforce the law impartially and without fear or favor. We have not revived any obsolete law. We have merely taken a law which was always alive against the man who had not wealth or political influence and we have enforced it with rigid impartiality against all lawbreakers, rich and poor, great and small.

The minute that we began to carry out this cause we ran counter to what had been in the past one of the most powerful influences in our city politics. We ran counter to the saloons. We struck at the pockets of the wealthy liquor seller, who made his thousands of dollars by the illegal sale of liquor on Sundays, and we struck at the pockets of the rich brewer, who supplied much of that liquor, and who often himself owned a saloon. The man who was honest and law-abiding, whether brewer or liquor seller, had nothing to fear from us. We saw that he was treated with the same justice that was meted out to all other citizens, but the wealthy liquor seller with whom the police officials have never yet dared to interfere; the man who confided in his riches or political influence, and who had violated the law with impunity, that man was speedily made to feel that the reign of the "pull" had passed. All were treated alike before our board.

You all know the clamor that our action caused. At first we were met on every hand with the statement that we could not enforce the law. The answer is this, that so far, at least, we have enforced it. Never in the memory of any man now living have the saloons been closed as we have closed them. In spite of the very grave defects in the methods the law itself provides for its enforcement, we have been able to secure a substantial compliance with its provisions.

Brief speeches were also made by Excise Commissioner Joseph Murray, the Rev. Father Cleary, and Bishop Keane. The meeting closed with the presentation of a prize banner to St. Veronica's Society of the Paulist Church, in this city, for having attained the greatest growth in the year.

MGR. SATOLLI CELEBRATES MASS.

Services at the Cathedral—Sermon by Archbishop Ryan.

The delegates to the convention assembled promptly at 9 o'clock yesterday morning in Columbus Hall, Sixtieth Street, near Columbus Avenue. They came from the various hotels 1,200 strong, headed by bands of music, and their ranks set off by banners and the picturesque uniforms of the various corps of cadets. Among the delegates were many priests, quite a large number of women, and not a few colored persons.

All the delegates wore badges, the most conspicuous and general being one of red, white, and blue ribbon, with a silver bar, to which was affixed a medal bearing an engraving of Father Mathew, the originator of the temperance movement among Roman Catholics. The medal also bore the emblem of the Catholic Total Abstinence Union—a wreath of oak and laurel.

The Rev. Father J. M. Cleary, the President of the union, called the convention to order, and the Rev. Father O'Callaghan of the Paulist Church offered prayer.

Upon motion of the Rev. Father O'Brien of Ohio a Committee on Credentials was appointed as follows, the names being read by Secretary Logue:

Philip A. Nolan of Philadelphia, Thomas Gaffney of Scranton, Thomas McSheehy of Ohio, Miss Kate Mullin of St. Louis, and J. Ryan of Illinois. John Monahan was appointed Sergeant at Arms, and Walter Fitzmaurice of Connecticut and Miss Mary E. Doherty of Pittsburg Assistant Secretaries

A procession was then formed in West Sixtieth Street, and headed by a brass band the delegates marched to St. Patrick's Cathedral, where a solemn pontifical mass was celebrated by Mgr. Satolli, the Papal Ablegate.

Mass at the Cathedral.

The cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, and hundreds of people were unable to gain admission. Mgr. Satolli was attended by the Right Rev. Mgr. John M. Farley, as assistant priest, Vicar General E. F. Prendergast of Philadelphia, and Vicar General P. T. McNamara of Brooklyn as deacons of honor; the Rev. James H. McGean as deacon of the mass, the Rev. Morgan J. Sheedy of Altoona, Penn., as sub-deacon, and the Rev. James N. Connolly and the Rev. Henry T. Newey as masters of ceremonies.

The Apostolic Delegate occupied the throne on the Epistle side of the sanctuary. Archbishop Corrigan occupied the Metropolitan throne, and was accompanied by Vicar General Joseph F. Mooney. The Rev. John Edwards and the Rev. Dr. James F. Doughery were the deacons of honor.

Other clergymen present included Archbishop P. J. Ryan of Philadelphia, the Rev. George Deshon of the Paulists, the Rev. William O'Brien Pardow of the Jesuits, the Rev. Bonaventure Frey of the Capuchins, the Rev. Augustin V. Higgins of the Dominicans, the Rev. Father Cyprian of the French Dominicans, Sherman Park; the Rev. Aloysius Monsell of the Pious Society of Missions, the Rev. Thomas Wucher of the Fathers of Mercy, the Rev. William Temes of the Redemptorists, the Rev. E. P. Southwell of the Carmelites, and the Rev. Gerard Speelman of the Benedictines.

The Rev. Dr. Edward McGlynn was conspicuous among the priests in attendance. So also was the Rev. Dr. Richard Lalor Burtsell, now of Rondout, N. Y. There were also present the Revs. Charles E. Colton, John J. Kean, James J. Flood, John A. Gleeson, Michael J. Lavelle, Alexander P. Doyle, Patrick F. McSweeney, Edward M. Byrne, Sylvester Malone, Richard J. Keefe, Nicholas J. Hughes, J. H. Slinger, William J. O'Kelly, Patrick J. Clancy, M. H. Cunnion, P. J. Prendergast, and Thomas Mynhan.

With the exception of the altar boys, who wore red cassocks, all the vestments were of white. Mgr. Satolli sat on a white silk throne, and all the decorations were white.

An elaborate musical programme had been prepared, under the supervision of Organist William F. Peter. It was as follows:

Kyrie and Gloria, from Mass in A....Wiegand
Credo, Sanctus, Benedictus, and Agus Dei, from the Mass Solennelle.....Gounod
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The soloists were: Soprano, Miss Gallatin; alto, Miss Clary; tenor, Mr. Kaiser; basso, Mr. Steinbuch. They were assisted by a full chorus.

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The sermon was preached by Archbishop Ryan of Philadelphia, who selected the Ninety-ninth Psalm as his text. He said:

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"As presiding officer

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To Readers Going Out of Town.

Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING

CASINO, Broadway-39th St.—8:15—The Sphinx.
Roof Garden—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St.-6th Av.—11:00 A. M. to 11:00 P. M.—Wax Works. Grand Concerts.
GARDEN, Madison Av.-27th St.—8:15—Trilby.
KOSTER & BIAL'S ROOF GARDEN, 34th St.-Broadway.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN, Madison Av.-26th, 27th St.—8:15—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH.—3:30 and 9:00—Circus Carnival. 3:30 and 7:10—Sousa's Concerts. 9:00 to 11:00—Rice's 1492. 8:15—Pain's Fireworks.
POLO GROUNDS, 157th St.-8th Av.—4:00—Baseball—Washington vs. New York.
STANDARD, Broadway-33d St.—Dorothy.
TERRACE GARDEN, 58th St.-Lexington Av.—Mikado.

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A Conflagration in Birlootch.

ST. PETERSBURG, Aug. 7.—The town of Birlootch, in the government of Voronezh, has been visited by a disastrous conflagration. One hundred and forty-two houses were destroyed, and many of the inhabitants are left destitute. During the progress of the fire one person was killed and five were wounded.

YESTERDAY'S TEMPERATURE

The following records are taken from THE NEW-YORK TIMES'S thermometer, which is placed on the face of the Times Building opposite the Franklin Statue, six feet above the street level, and from the thermometer of the Weather Bureau, which is 285 feet above the street level. Both records show the changes of temperature for the 24 hours ended at midnight, and that of the Weather Bureau gives the temperature on the corresponding date last year:

	Weather Bureau. 1894.	Times. 1895.	Times. 1895.
3 A. M.	66	69	74
6 A. M.	65	70	74
9 A. M.	75	73	77
12 M.	77	77	80
4 P. M.	83	84	84
6 P. M.	81	82	83
9 P. M.	76	79	80
12 P. M.	72	75	77

Average temperature in Printing House Square yesterday 78⅝
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau yesterday 76.0
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date last year 73.8
Average temperature at the Weather Bureau for corresponding date for last twenty years 73.0

PROBABILITIES FOR TO-DAY

To-day's weather in this city, as indicated by the Weather Bureau report: Showers, followed by Clear Weather.

For "The Weather Forecast" complete see Page 7, Column 1.

FOURTEEN PAGES.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 8, 1895.

The Times does not undertake to return rejected manuscripts. In all cases where a return of manuscript is desired postage must be inclosed.

"BOSS" AND "NO BOSS."

In many aspects the contest in this State between the Republicans and the Democrats is bound to be advantageous to the Democrats. This must be apparent to every citizen who takes the interest in political affairs that all public-spirited Americans should take. A great change has come over the Democrats since last Fall, when the outlook was gloomy and the prospects for this year were discouraging. Where six months ago there was left nothing but the divided, defeated, and discouraged party there is now a substantially united and hopeful body, seeking to perfect its organization and making a strong effort to win victory that shall be deserved.

On the other hand, the Republicans are scarcely attempting to conceal the fact that they are to be embarrassed from the outset by the issue of "bossism." All over the State there is a renewal of the outcry against Platt and his methods. It is an earnest protest, as far as it goes, and menacing, to whatever extent it may continue until election day; for whether Platt shall prove to be stronger than his opponents who dislike him as a "boss," or his enemies demonstrate their superior strength, just to the extent that Republican dissatisfaction on this question shall beget Republican disaffection or resentment will the Democrats gain.

There ought not to be any opportunity afforded by the Democrats to the Republicans to suggest that both parties are alike in respect to their subserviency to "bosses." At this time the prospect justifies the assumption that the Democrats will go into the Fall contest more absolutely divested of concern for "bosses" than they have been for years, and so thoroughly committed to the far more important question of party solidification that the charge cannot be maintained against Democrats that they have not presented an alternative choice to those who will be guided in voting by a desire to select the candidates of a free party rather than those of a party organized by "bosses" and driven to the polls to enlarge the power of a "boss."

The Republicans, to an extent, may desire to be rid of Platt and Plattism, but the outlook is not encouraging to the opponents of the Tioga "boss." The Democrats, on the other hand, are rejoicing in the universal disposition manifested, even by men of their party who are not wholly convinced of the inutility of "bosses," to suppress any tendency to enter upon a campaign for Democratic "bosses." A most wholesome revival of Democratic interest in State politics has been the result. With anything like hope in the Democratic heart of this State, the party is invincible. And the implanting of hope, inspired by the promise of participation in a convention in the make-up of which the assistance of no Democrat will be discouraged or rejected, is shown by the cheerful cropping up in different parts of the State of candidates for places on the Democratic State ticket.

Of the material that is sometimes converted into "bosses" the Democrats may contrive to make use. If men who yearn for "boss-ship" will be content to employ such experience, power of organization, ability to arouse or instruct as they possess to guide, lead, and assist the untrammeled and loyal Democratic body there will be ample scope for the exercise of their abilities and abundant opportunity for them to establish title to the right to lead. Not in this year, nor in the next, however, can the Democrats of New-York hope to win as they should deserve to win if in this city, or in Brooklyn, or in Buffalo, the rising hope is destroyed by paltry contests carried on merely to demonstrate the claim of superiority in numbers or stricter "regularity" of one faction over another.

But even to get rid of "bosses" and "bossism" the opponents of oppression by machines and machine leadership must strive not only by speech but at the primary elections. If the Democrats in different and sometimes hotly contending organizations expect to establish claims for recognition upon any basis of representation, they are much more likely to make a favorable impression upon the convention by demonstrating their strength in numbers and their political activity at the primary elections than by pathetic harangues at the eleventh hour before a Committee on Credentials. The fewer of these controversies the Democrats have this year the better it will be for the great mass of New-York Democrats, who deplore the strife for which they are not responsible but for which their party has more than once suffered defeat.

Let Democrats resolve that the Republicans shall make the fight for "bossism" this year, and that Democrats shall have no "boss" except the State Committee selected by a convention made up with fair and just regard for the party rights of every Democrat who establishes a title to be heard in the party councils. The voice of the whole party is more inspiring to success than the rejoicings of any faction. The whole party is much more apt to be right than the largest faction of that party.

THE LIMIT OF LOCAL OPTION.

It strikes us that the declaration of the council of Good Government Clubs in regard to local option is hasty and ill considered. It says that "the subject of excise regulations, as far as each municipality, town, and village is concerned, should be relegated to the control of the citizens of such locality, and that they should have the final decision of the entire question, including the right to determine whether the sale of liquor, wines, and beer should be permitted at all, and, if so, on what terms and conditions and at what times."

This is altogether too sweeping. The only way that the citizens of any locality can control the subject of excise regulations and determine the terms and conditions on which the sale of liquor shall be permitted is through their local authorities. This Good Government Club declaration can only mean that in each city, town, or village those authorities shall prescribe the regulation of the liquor traffic in all respects, and this is assumed to be essential to "home rule." How could this system be applied? In this city, for instance, either the Board of Aldermen or the Board of Excise or some other municipal authority would prescribe the terms and conditions on which and the times at which liquor could be sold. Such authority could determine whether there should be high license or low license or no license at all, Sunday selling, all-night selling, or any kind of selling, and the same would be true of each municipality, town, and village throughout the State.

We do not think that "home rule" requires anything of the kind, or that such a system would work well. Setting aside all other objections, it would put the liquor interest into local politics more than ever. "Reformers" have been striving toward two important objects—one to get politics out of local government and the other to get liquor out of politics. This plan would make the liquor interest the most active and aggressive, and probably the most potent, factor in the contest for the control of local government, and a more powerful agency than ever in general politics.

The regulation and restriction of the liquor traffic, so far as it is a legitimate exercise of the police power for the protection of society, is not a mere local matter, and in its essential features it should be general throughout the State. The terms and conditions upon which that traffic shall be conducted in general should be uniform and equitable. It is only where there is such a difference in local conditions as to require a difference of regulation that the matter should be left to local option. Already a difference is allowed in license fees according to population, with a range of local discretion between certain limits. It might be well to provide for local prohibition where there is a demand for it and where it would be sustained by public sentiment, that question being determined by a popular vote. Sunday prohibition or special Sunday regulation is a proper matter to be determined by local option. That is, in fact, the only matter upon which there is now such a wide and radical difference of conditions, and therefore of public opinion, as to demand a settlement by local vote.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE AND THE BARBERI CASE.

A letter printed in another column of The Times raises an incidental question which is more interesting if not more important than the question to which it is theoretically addressed. This question is whether the fact that the leading advocates of immunity for Maria Barberi, who killed her unfaithful lover, are women does or does not constitute an argument against the extension to women of the suffrage. With that question The Times, not having had occasion to pass upon it, is not concerned, and may leave Mr. Peabody and its present correspondent to fight it out between themselves.

The incidental question suggested by this controversy is whether a woman who had been guilty, in the circumstances of Maria Barberi, of the crime of which she has been convicted and for which she has been sentenced, would be better off with a jury of women than with a jury of men. It is quite true that in those efforts to secure her pardon which have rested upon the assumption that her act was rather praiseworthy than condemnable, women have borne a conspicuous part. But are these women in this matter really representatives of the sentiment of their sex? Would women "taken by and large" have been apt to acquit the woman of the crime of which a jury of men has convicted her?

The answer to this question must be largely speculative and conjectural. The general feeling among women in respect to the bearing of the law upon sexual morality is undoubtedly that the law ought to bear equally upon both sexes. This feeling is exaggerated and intensified among the women who may be called, not in the least disrespectfully, but simply for identification, the woman-women. This is the sentiment that has driven an eloquent member of Congress into silence and disrepute, and that may be trusted to inflict the like social penalties in all cases in which the facts are equally clear. This feeling is, to put it in homely and proverbial words, the feeling that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander. There is a good deal, doubtless, to be said in its favor, and most of it has been repeatedly said. But it is worth observing that the rigid application of this principle, and the assumption that persons of either sex are equal and are equally able to make their own contracts, would at once remove from the catalogue of crimes, or even of "torts," many offenses that have been put there by the chivalry of man in order to protect the assumed weakness of women.

In this very Barberi case, let us suppose the position reversed, that the woman, after having maintained with the man the relations that were proved to exist, had broken these relations, and that it was the man who had thereupon turned and killed her. Is it doubtful that a jury of men would have condemned him with much more readiness than a jury of men condemned the woman, and that there would have been no movement for his pardon on the part of any distinguished representatives of the male sex? Clearly not. The movement for the pardon of Maria Barberi is distinctly incompatible with the demand for equal rights and equal privileges for each sex, for it is a movement for the pardon of a woman as a woman under conditions which would not give rise to a movement for the pardon of a man as a man. It is a distinct infringement of the principle that what is sauce for the goose is sauce for the gander.

Nor is it in the least clear that Maria Barberi would have fared any better at the hands of a jury of her own sex. Nothing is better settled than the animosity which women who remain upright cherish toward women who have fallen. There cannot be much doubt that the effect upon a jury of average women of the revelation of the relations between Maria Barberi and her victim would have been a firm conviction that the culprit was "a brazen hussy," and that upon a brazen hussy some punishment that she would feel acutely ought to be inflicted, not necessarily instantaneous death by electricity, but something painful and lingering.

IDLE MONEY IN LONDON.

The continued increase in the private deposits of the Bank of England and the very low discount rate in the face of the unmistakable improvement in business constitute a financial puzzle which The London Times attempts to solve. The Bank's private deposits now amount to £41,500,000, against £33,750,000 six months ago and £38,000,000 twelve months ago; while in the years previous to 1890 the July total of private deposits was £30,000,000 or less.

This increase of £8,000,000 in private deposits of the Bank of England in a period of six months is made up in two ways—of additions to the nation's savings and of capital diverted from permanent investments. But, other things being equal, the fund available for call loans ought not to increase concurrently with the expansion of business. The London Times explains that the mistake in this reasoning is that it does not distinguish between home business and foreign business. The truth is that instead of putting its annual savings in foreign investments, England has kept them on hand, and it is their presence in the London money market which keeps the loan rate at three-quarters of 1 per cent. per annum. On the subject of foreign investments The Times says:

"Good authorities are of opinion that capitalists in this country were in the habit, up to about 1892, of investing about £30,000,000 per annum in the United States, chiefly in railroad stock. This estimate errs, if it does err, on the side of moderation, but in a calculation of this kind the only estimate worth making is of a minimum. If we allow another twenty millions net for investments (allowing for conversions, refundings, and similar operations) in other countries, we get a sum of £50,000,000 per annum, which, up to five years ago, was employed abroad. This sum was certainly exceeded in some years. It would seem, therefore, that at least £250,000,000 of money which used to be placed abroad is now retained at home. During the last five years, therefore, investments at home have had to be found for a good deal more money than during the years preceding them. * * * But for the uneasiness with which the American monetary system, the defects of which are only too well known to our readers, is regarded, there can be no doubt that a good deal more money would have already been reinvested in the United States, now that business is perceptibly improving there. But the defects of the system remain still what they were, and many cautious people will refrain from putting their money into American securities freely until they are remedied. There are, however, parts of the world which seem to be regarded with no misgiving as fields for the employment of our accumulated savings—China, for example, and the Transvaal, to say nothing of Chile, Brazil, and other places. The attitude of capitalists toward China is very remarkable. There has been a positive rush to lend money to China, not only here, but in the leading cities of the Continent."

This view of our financial relations to England is held by the highest authorities. It is true that many millions of our railroad securities have been placed on the London market within the past six months, but, on the other hand, it is known that there have been large sales of American securities in that market, partly balancing the new issues. These sales and the hesitating attitude of the British investor toward American railway shares are directly caused by what The London Times calls the defects of our monetary system, aggravated by the wild, unreasoning struggle of the free-silver men to augment these defects in number and potency.

Although greenbackers, inflationists, free-coinage advocates, and the whole tribe of "cheap-money" men are accustomed to combat the proposition, it is true that the purchase of our securities by foreign capitalists is a good thing for us. We borrow money and pay for its use because we can make money by using it, can make more money than the charges we pay. The operation is profitable to us. We shall be compelled to a considerable extent to forego these profits and advantages until we have put our currency system upon a sound basis. The dangers to which the defects of the system expose us have been fully and to our great cost exhibited during the past two years. Even in our recovery from the affliction they retard the process and still rob us of gains we might otherwise enjoy. An individual who was afflicted with a curable malady would be a very great fool if he refused to cure himself. He would be regarded as wholly demented if he insisted on making his disease worse.

THE LAW IN BROOKLYN.

That the excise law is generally and systematically violated in the City of Brooklyn on Sunday is not denied by anybody but Mayor Schieren. The brewers and liquor dealers express no doubt of it. That neither the Mayor nor the Police Commissioner makes any effort to have it enforced is admitted by everybody but themselves. Connivance at its violation is spoken of as a "policy" deliberately pursued by those officers. The Mayor of Brooklyn takes a solemn oath to discharge the duties of his office faithfully and according to the best of his ability, and the charter under which he acts makes it his duty to be "vigilant and active in causing" the laws to be enforced. In neglecting this duty he violates his oath of office. In discriminating in favor of one class of lawbreakers and conniving at the violation of a law which he does not personally approve he teaches the lesson of anarchy.

We have seen no explanation or excuse for Mayor Schieren's "policy" which extenuates the offense of deliberately and systematically permitting the violation of law. It has been said that he pledged himself not to cause this law to be enforced, so far as it forbids Sunday liquor selling, before he was elected and in consideration of support to be given him as a candidate at the polls. If this is true it makes the case worse, for it reveals a corrupt bargain of the worst kind—a bargain under which political support was bought by a promise of immunity to lawbreakers. Nothing more flagitious has ever been charged against a Tammany candidate. We hope the statement is not true, but we have seen no denial of it.

A flippant Brooklyn newspaper, which supports Mayor Schieren in the "policy" of allowing laws to be violated with impunity, says that he does not "take the same pains to build up the Democratic vote in Brooklyn that President Roosevelt is taking in New-York." It is hard to say whether the unscrupulous implication of this statement is more insulting to the Democratic or the Republican Party. It implies that Mayor Schieren has a political motive in his course, which does not make his discredit any less, and it implies that Republicans of both Brooklyn and New-York are opposed to the enforcement of the law and will vote the Democratic ticket if it is insisted upon. In no other way can it serve to "build up the Democratic vote." The statement also implies that the Democratic Party is in favor of the policy of not enforcing the law. The fact is that the line between the law-abiding and the law-breaking class is not a party line, and the appeal to criminals and lawbreakers in behalf of a party on the score that their offenses will be connived at is the most disreputable possible to our politics.

The most respectable motive attributed to the Mayor of Brooklyn for his conduct is that personally he does not believe in the provision of the law which forbids liquor selling on Sunday. He has no respect for it and thinks that compliance with it is a hardship, especially for people of German origin, like himself. He is entitled to his opinion as to the wisdom and justice of the law, and has a right to sympathize with those who favor a more liberal Sunday policy. But that affords no excuse for violating his oath of office, neglecting his official duty, and allowing a particular class of offenders to trample upon the law. In this, we repeat, he is teaching the lesson of anarchy. If he believes in repealing or modifying a certain enactment, he should work openly and candidly to that end, and there is no more effective way than making the people feel the pressure of its enforcement. The policy of conniving at violation is calculated to perpetuate the obnoxious statute, which may become an instrument of oppression and corruption in other hands. If it is true, as claimed, that there is no police corruption and blackmail under the present administration in Brooklyn, there may be under another administration, and it may grow out of this very policy of conniving at the violation of law instead of working for its change, as it did in this city. Brooklyn should join with New-York in the cause of honest and impartial enforcement of law and of "home rule" under the law in respect to Sunday selling. It is to be hoped that its people will wake up to the importance of the subject.

DEFENDER AND VIGILANT.

The letter of Mr. Willard, withdrawing the Vigilant from further competition with the Defender, is a very clear statement of a very clear case. According to the testimony of all competent observers, the Defender has twice, in racing with the Vigilant, transgressed the rules of the road. In each case, if the Vigilant had insisted upon her right of way, she would have run the risk of destroying either herself or the vessel upon which the yachting hopes of this country are fixed, and thereby of leaving the cup without a defender. Inasmuch as her owner had fitted her and entered her for these contests mainly to enable the owners of the Defender to get that vessel into form, his representative did not choose to insist upon his right to hold his course, but waived his right, thereby giving the Defender, in each of the two cases, a manifest and unfair advantage.

Now, there is no ambiguity about the nautical rules of the road. If there were, those rules would be worthless for the purpose of preventing collisions. The rules are so clear, and the violation of them was so marked, that no person who knew the rules, and who was a witness of the incidents that Mr. Willard describes, seems to entertain any doubt that the rules were deliberately broken, in the confidence that what did happen would happen, that the Vigilant would yield her rights rather than run the risk of injuring her antagonist. If the contest had been an ordinary yacht race, it is likely that the Vigilant would have stood on her rights, and this likelihood involves the likelihood that the Defender would not in such a case have taken the liberties she did take. In an international race, without doubt the skipper of a yacht, either English or American, upon which such a course was attempted, would have resented and resisted it, and would be justified by sportsmen of both countries.

What makes the business so bad is that the Vigilant was racing mainly to oblige the owners of the Defender, or at least to benefit them. But all the same she was actually racing for actual prizes which she was entitled to a fair chance of winning, and in each case she was deprived of that fair chance by the ingratitude of the Defender's people to their benefactor. Mr. Willard acquiesced twice in the Defender getting an unfair start of his boat. Fair-minded people will agree with him that he was not bound to acquiesce any longer.

The Republicans of a considerable area of the interior of this State appear to be about equally and hopelessly divided between those who are evading responsibility for the Old Forge story about Harrison's declination of a nomination for President, and those who are endeavoring to discover precisely who uttered the story and why its publication was made.

It has taken a long time to discover that pages employed about the Capitol at Washington have played poker in secluded corners of the building, and there are Senators and Representatives who could tell, if they would, where the pages found the example they have so closely imitated.

There are days when an arrest for violating the excise law is not recorded against the saloon kept by ex-Assemblyman Michael J. Callahan. They are rare, however, and yesterday was not one of them. This time it was only a barkeeper, and not the Park Row statesman himself, whom a policeman found "doing business" at 4 o'clock in the morning and dragged away to a cool cell and a subsequent interview with Magistrate Cornell. As Mr. Callahan mournfully declares, the police are persecuting him. it is evident. All he asks is to be let alone, to run his place as if the excise law and the Penal Code did not exist, and to playfully gouge out the eyes of such meddlesome officers as presume to call his attention to that absurd volume. Surely these are trifling privileges. Why shouldn't the man have them? He did in the good old days.

Perhaps the Protestant Episcopal Society of St. Martha is a thoroughly worthy organization, its work a charity in every respect admirable, and its Reverend Mother and her associates high-minded and self-sacrificing women who dread even the appearance of seeking publicity for their many good deeds. There is no reason for supposing that all these suppositions are not well founded, and yet the case of the child Florence Fairchild, details of which have been published in all the papers during the past two days, presents features of a sort impossible to pass over in silence. The avoidance of even the appearance of evil is judicious for institutions like this, and nothing has a closer resemblance to evil than an assumption of superiority to public opinion, a refusal of proper information to proper persons at proper times, and irritable protests against legitimate attempts to let light on a case whose mystery can well be called suspicious. The Society of St. Martha cannot safely adopt the most dangerous of conventional methods or advance the most dangerous of conventional claims.

THE BARBERI CASE AND WHAT IT MEANS.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

In your issue of July 31 you copy Mr. Frederick W. Peabody's declaration that "the cause of woman suffrage is daily receiving what are, or ought to be, its death blows at the hands of its friends. To any one who believes in the supremacy of law, recent published utterances of women advocates of woman suffrage will carry the deepest conviction that women should not be admitted to political equality with men."

Is it possible that intelligent readers of The Times can hear such an absurd claim as this of Mr. Peabody without protest? He has decided that no women should be permitted to express any legally counted opinion, for the reason that some women have expressed certain opinions with which Mr. Peabody does not agree! The special "death blow" to the cause of woman suffrage to which Mr. Peabody refers is an expression of individual opinion that Maria Barberi should not have been sentenced to death for killing the false friend who betrayed her trust. The absurdity of Mr. Peabody's snap judgment of woman suffrage, therefore, becomes apparent when we reflect that he has never said a word against man suffrage on account of a much more serious expression of opinion in the Brown murder case in Kentucky.

In the Brown case, the murderer was proved to have deliberately and atrociously killed two persons in pursuance of his own private revenge. The male jurors, sworn to uphold "the supremacy of the law," (as no woman yet is,) in spite of their vows, in face of the clear fact of a double murder, (one the murder of an unarmed, defenseless woman,) tranquilly rendered a verdict of "justifiable homicide"! The Barberi, a young, ignorant girl, has killed but one, the man who wronged her as no man can wrong a man, for men's laws and customs enforce lifelong personal disgrace upon a woman wronged as she was. Yet the male jurors, with the Brown case fresh in mind, sentence this young, helpless, ignorant girl to death! In the man's case, moreover, it was the laws of his own sex—laws against which he had legal power of protest—which both murderer and jurors defied. In the poor girl's case, she had had no voice whatever, neither personally nor by representative of her own sex, in regard to the laws which dealt with her.

Now, the very essence of Americanism is that no Government is just which does not rest upon the consent of the governed. We do not punish infants and idiots for murder and arson, for in their case the lowest intelligence can see that such culprits should be judged according to their knowledge, freedom, independence, responsibility. But our laws condemn women to the political status of infants and idiots, in regard to the highest privilege of a citizen, and yet judge even a fifteen-year-old girl "just as if she were a man" when it comes to a question of punishment!

I protest that this is monstrously unjust, according to the standard of justice which men themselves have established. If the law is to deal with woman "just as if she were a man," at least begin with the privileges of self-government. A creature who is considered unfit to even choose her own rulers, assuredly ought not to be dealt with as a fully responsible being in the sole case where the terrors of the law are involved.

For Mr. Peabody to clamor for the perpetual disfranchisement of all womanhood because a few of us see two sides in the Barberi case is the height of absurdity. Self-government does not contemplate absolute unanimity of opinion. On the contrary, it is likely that the more the human mind develops, the greater the diversity of human opinion will be. But, God help us, if all are to be gagged into silence save a few representatives of the legal fraternity!

ELLEN BATTELLE DIETRICH.
Osterville, Cape Cod, Mass., Aug. 6, 1895.

CARLYLE MUSEUM AT CHELSEA OPENED

The Effort to Restore to the House of the Sage Its Historic Interior.

From The London Times.

The purchase of Carlyle's house, 24 Cheyne Row, Chelsea, has been completed, and the house will henceforward be open to public inspection. It was wisely determined that no formal ceremony should be held, as the place does not readily lend itself to a public celebration, and no time could be less suitable for such a purpose than the period of a general election. It may be, perhaps, thought desirable to honor Carlyle's memory on the actual centenary of his birth, Dec. 4, but that is a matter for future consideration. It is at least satisfactory to feel assured that the actual house in which the great writer lived for the long period of forty-seven years, will be preserved almost exactly as it was on the day of his death, and will remain as a historic remnant of Old Chelsea, when the adjoining houses shall have made way for more sumptuous habitations. The work has been taken in hand by a large committee, of which the executive members are Mr. Leslie Stephen, Dr. Garnett, Mr. Poultney Bigelow, Mr. Henry J. Gibbs, Mr. Robert Hovenden, Mr. G. A. Lumsden, Mr. A. C. Miller, Dr. Eugen Oswald, Mr. G. W. Smalley, Mr. B. P. Stevens (Hon. Treasurer,) Mr. H. S. Wellcome, Mr. C. N. Williamson, and Mr. Reginald Blunt, who has been indefatigable in his labors as Honorable Secretary. Messrs. Lee and Pemberton, the solicitors, have exhibited more than professional zeal in overcoming legal difficulties, though it still remains to vest the property in permanent trustees, and to consider in what form this quaint old house, with its literary associations, may be preserved as a public possession for all time. Fortunately the building, which dates from the beginning of last century, is honestly and substantially built, and with reasonable attention to repairs will outlive many a more pretentious structure of later date.

The price of the freehold was £1,750, and the vendor generously contributed £100 for the purposes of the trust. It is hardly necessary to say that no endeavor has been spared to make it as like as possible to what it was when Mr. and Mrs. Carlyle lived in it. There are a good many articles of the old furniture in the rooms—tables and chairs, the sofa which stood in Carlyle's bedroom; his old-fashioned bedstead and curtains, his washstand and dressing table, his chest of drawers, and his bookshelves—mostly as well constructed as the house itself, and worthy of the sturdy character of its former owners. There are also some pieces of old willow china, Carlyle's hat and walking stick, and other personal memorials. On the drawing room walls, which are re-papered exactly as they were in the philosopher's lifetime, hang two colored sketches of Carlyle. There is also a little drawing sent by Mrs. Alexander Carlyle of Kate Stirling, and other memorials happily preserved are a screen in Carlyle's study, a little bracket, the handiwork of Mrs. Carlyle, and some candlesticks. The old-fashioned dining room grate was recovered after many inquiries from successive owners; but the trustees have been unable to bring back the old steel grate of the drawing room. Old windows have been replaced with mouldings in exact reproduction of the former mouldings, and the work of restoration throughout has been done in a reverent and conservative spirit. It is hoped that by degrees many articles now scattered may find their way back to their old home, and that in time the old house may be a unique instance in London of the preservation of the actual surroundings of an illustrious man of letters. The bulk of Carlyle's library is fortunately preserved, and there now stand visible shelves containing his "Annual Register," "Cox's House of Austria," "Ulrich von Hutten's Werke," and other of Carlyle's books, which will hereafter, with all their copious annotations, be open to public view.

The committee, however, still has to regret that the response to the appeal for funds has not been entirely satisfactory. The total amount contributed is £2,033, of which £1,844 has been already expended. Against the available balance of £189 at Messrs. Coutts & Co.'s there is an estimated liability of £245 for repairs, so that there is a present deficit of £56. A promise of 20 guineas has been made to cancel this debt, so soon as the remaining £35 has been subscribed. A fund will also be necessary to provide for the maintenance of the house, and it is hoped that a total of £3,500 will ultimately be raised. Thus another £1,500 will be required to place the trust on a permanent basis. In the unavoidable delay arising from legal and other difficulties which have still to be surmounted, temporary arrangements have been made, and in the meantime a charge of 1s. will be made for the admission of each visitor. The committee expresses its regret at the death of many supporters of the movement, notably Mr. Huxley and Mrs. Alexander Carlyle, (Carlyle's niece,) from the latter of whom almost all the furnishings now in the house were received. The committee concludes its report with the expression of a hope that every year will bring an increasing number of visitors to testify their reverence for one of the most illustrious men of the century.

PLANS FOR CAMPAIGN WORK

Conference Between Senator Faulkner and Others in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Senator Faulkner of West Virginia, Chairman of the Democratic Congressional Committee; Chauncey R. Black of Pennsylvania, President of the National League of Democratic Clubs; Lawrence Gardner of Washington, Secretary of both organizations, and several other Democratic workers, met in Washington to-day for the purpose of devising means to help the party in those States which will hold elections this Fall.

The situation in each State was discussed, and it was arranged to assist the Democratic Campaign Committees in each through the organization of league clubs and in other ways.

The present strained situation in Maryland was taken up, and an agreement was reached that everything possible should be done to bring together the warring factions of the party in that State, and to persuade them to make earnest efforts to organize campaign clubs to stimulate interest in the success of the ticket nominated at Baltimore.

Good Torpedo Work at Newport.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Secretary Herbert witnessed some torpedo experiments to-day. In company with Commodore Sampson, Chief of The Bureau of Ordnance, and Commander George A. Converse, of the Torpedo Station, he went to Coddington Cove on the Cushing. A Whitehead torpedo was discharged from the Cushing and a Lowell from the Stiletto, each boat going at full speed. The shots were equal to the best ever made here, each hitting its mark. The Secretary was surprised at the results and complimented the officers in their claim.

English Aid to Canada's Steamships.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London, has addressed to Joseph Chamberlain, Secretary of State for the Colonies, an important memorandum regarding the steamship service between England and the Dominion, and recommending that Government assistance be given to the lines running between Canadian and English ports.

Hanbold—Nolan.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Dr. Herman Hanbold of New-York City and Miss Anne Elizabeth Nolan of Albany were married this evening. The ceremony was performed by Bishop Burke at the episcopal residence on Madison Avenue. Bishop Burke was assisted by the Rev. J. J. McDonnell of Saratoga. Miss Nolan is a daughter of ex-Mayor Michael N. Nolan of this city.

HSU-YUNG-YI IS DISMISSED

Faults of the Minister, Russian Loan, and French Treaty.

MASSACRE OF THE MISSIONARIES

Yang-Yu Returns to Washington—Denby Exacts Capital Punishment—China Honors an American Student.

PEKIN, Aug. 7.—It was announced at a meeting of the Cabinet to-day that the Chief Minister, Hsu-Yung-Yi, had been dismissed from office, chiefly owing to his connection with the Russo-Chinese loan and the recent Franco-Chinese convention.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Church Missionary Society has received a dispatch from Archdeacon Wolfe, sent from Foo-Chow to-day. The dispatch confirms the report of the burying, at midnight of the charred bodies of the victims of the Chinese mob, and adds that the soldiers sent to protect the mission at Ku-Cheng broke into the building and plundered it. Chinese authority cannot be relied upon to afford protection. The women at other missions have been called in.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The vacation of the Chinese Minister, Yang Yu, which he was spending at Niagara Falls and along the St. Lawrence River, has been brought to a sudden close by the reported massacres of missionaries, and the destruction of American and English missionary property in China.

The Minister felt that in view of these troubles, and the complications which may arise between the two countries as a result thereof he had better return to Washington, and he did so this morning. He expresses his deep regret at the reports, and hopes that later and fuller information will modify their severity to some extent.

He is confident that the Pekin Government will do everything in its power, not only to prevent further outrages, but to punish the perpetrators of those which have already occurred. It is believed at the legation that the secret societies of Southern China are the moving spirits in the recent massacres.

There is some difficulty in dealing with them from Pekin, owing to their remoteness from the capital. It is said in justification of the Chinese people, however, that mob uprisings are likely to occur in any country, and that China is not alone in having these difficulties.

Inquiry at the Department of State today brought to light the fact that more than a month ago Minister Denby had secured from the Chinese Government an assurance that murderers of American citizens would suffer capital punishment, following a vigorous insistance on his part that persons implicated in the riots at Chang-Tu should be put to death.

Mr. Denby's action in this regard has received the approval of the State Department, and in view of the confidence reposed in him, it was not considered necessary to send him more explicit instructions in the present trouble than to "do all that could be done" for the protection of American citizens.

It was said at the department to-day that no doubt was felt there that Mr. Denby would secure protection of American interests in the present unsettled state of affairs.

Minister Denby and Admiral Carpenter, commanding the American fleet in Asiatic waters, are free to act in the matter of sending vessels for the protection of American citizens in China. Permission from either the State or the Navy Department is not necessary in the premises, and Admiral Carpenter has full authority to dispatch a vessel to any accessible point by direction of the Minister.

In June last the gunboat Petrel went to Hankow, at Mr. Denby's request. It is impossible to have a vessel at Ku-Cheng, or even to send a force of marines and bluejackets in small boats.

A translation of a decree issued by the Chinese Emperor highly extolling the bravery in battle of Huang Tsu-Lien, a returned American student, has been received at the State Department from Mr. Denby, our Minister at Pekin. He was killed at the battle of Wei-Hai-Wei, where he served as First Lieutenant of the Peiyang cruiser Tafuyen, having succeeded Shen Shou-Chang, another returned American student who was killed early in the war with Japan.

Huang Tsu-Lien was wounded twice, but refused to leave his ship, and was killed by a shell. The decree directs that posthumous honors be paid him. The decree is a curious document in its terms. After praising the conduct of Lieut. Huang, it says:

"As for the already degraded Ting Ju-Chang, the cashiered Admiral of the Peiyang fleet, his conduct as chief in command was a series of egregious errors from first to last. On the present occasion, although he is reported to have died in the name of defeat and disgrace, in consideration of his faults there is no necessity for granting him any posthumous honors of Government aid to his family and heirs."

CARE IN CHOOSING MISSIONARIES.

Church Boards Especially Particular in Selecting Medical Workers.

With each year the number of zealous missionaries to the Chinese Empire grows larger.

"A large majority of our missionaries," said the Rev. Dr. Gillespie of the Presbyterian Board of Foreign Missions to a reporter for The New-York Times yesterday, "are well prepared for their labors in the East. Most all the male missionaries have not only had a thorough course in a theological seminary, but also a previous college education. Most of our women missionaries have completed courses at some of the missionary training schools, as have also several of their male colleagues.

"We have no competitive examinations for the positions of missionaries. The mental qualifications of the applicants play a most important part in obtaining the position. Our board and other boards are especially particular in the selection of medical missionaries, all of whom must be graduates of a recognized medical institution, and in addition must have had a year's experience in a hospital.

"Do the missionaries receive any instruction in the Chinese tongue before leaving for China?" the reporter asked.

"No," said Dr. Gillespie. "Our workers, like the new missionaries of other boards, go without the slightest knowledge of Chinese, but when they arrive at the stations to which they are assigned an instructor is engaged to teach them. The acquisition of a working knowledge of Chinese is a hard task. Though the missionaries enter upon their work with all the fire and spirit possible, yet it takes a full year to give them even a poor conversational knowledge of the language.

"They receive salaries graded according to the sections in which they are stationed, for the cost of living varies largely in different parts of the country. All foreigners, whether missionaries or not, are treated with contempt, and no opportunity for imposition in business or otherwise is lost. The salaries run from $650 to $1,200 a year, special allowances being made where the missionaries are married and have children.

"Missionaries are placed where they will do the most good. Unlike the missionaries of fifteen or twenty years ago, who had to map out their own work, the missionaries of this decade know fairly well in what sort of work they will engage, whether it be evangelical work, school work, Bible reading, or hospital attendance, when they reach the foreign field."

The Methodist Board of Foreign Missions has a most valuable ally in the Women's Foreign Missionary Society. This society sends out all the women missionaries, many of whom are physicians. The male missionaries are sent by the regular board. Though the Women's Society controls to a certain extent its missionaries, still they are really under the jurisdiction of the board, which assigns work and passes upon plans. The Methodists are especially strong in the Foo-Choo district, where trouble is now brewing.

QUARREL OF IRISH PATRIOTS.

Justin McCarthy Charges Tim Healy with Disloyalty to Party.

DUBLIN, Aug. 7.—The Freeman's Journal publishes a manifesto from Mr. Justin McCarthy addressed to "My Fellow-countrymen." The manifesto says that the dissensions in the ranks of the Irish party are ruinous to the Nationalist cause, and that the disasters can only be repaired by the restoration of discipline and by the party acting loyally together.

The elections would have gone better but for the action of so-called Nationalists openly trying to bring back the coercionists to power and the more lamentable blows aimed at the Irish party by one of Mr. McCarthy's own colleagues at the most critical moment of the elections.

Continuing, Mr. McCarthy says: "It would be impossible to overestimate the disastrous effect of Mr. Healy's unfounded charges at the Omagh Convention, which were grossly and ludicrously untrue. I am compelled to describe Mr. Healy's action as disloyal to the party and as a breach of the ordinary code of honor.

"I feel bound to warn my countrymen and colleagues on the eve of the opening of Parliament of my views, which, if I am elected to the Chairmanship of the party, I will enforce to the utmost of my power."

Timothy Healy has addressed to Mr. Justin McCarthy, in reply to the latter's manifesto, a two-column letter in which he details minutely his position, justifies his actions, repudiates the charges made against him, and declares that what he said at Omagh he will fully adhere to.

Mr. Healy says: "Neither you, nor the Irish Party, nor any human authority will secure from me either a withdrawal of the words I used at Omagh or an apology for them."

TORPEDO DESTROYER'S ESCAPE.

Furnace Crown of the Charger Found Badly Cracked at Landing.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Portsmouth Mail says that, after a run of one of the torpedo boat destroyers last week, on which occasion the Prince of Wales and the Duke of York were on the boat, it was discovered a few minutes after their Royal Highnesses had landed that the furnace crown was badly cracked. If the crack had occurred when the boat was going at full speed, her boiler would have burst.

The Pall Mall Gazette says that the boat was the Charger, and that the break occurred last Thursday. There were a number of distinguished officers on board of her at the time. When driven at full speed the boat made 27 knots an hour. Gun trials were to have been made aboard of her on the day the accident occurred, but they were postponed.

A FORGER ACCUSES HIMSELF.

Unfaithful Clerk of a Philadelphian Surrenders in London.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Charles Augustus Grady, now a private soldier in the Lincolnshire Regiment, was remanded in the Bow Street Police Court this afternoon to await the procuring of papers to secure his extradition to the United States.

He voluntarily confessed last night that, in October, 1894, while employed by Edward Maddock of 44 Sixth Street, Philadelphia, he forged his employer's name on five checks on the Commercial National Bank for $900. He secured the money and fled.

After wandering about for some time he suspected that the American police were on his track, and he shipped on a vessel at Baltimore bound for Liverpool. Upon his arrival in England he enlisted in the Lincolnshire Regiment.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 7.—Edgar Maddock said to-day that Grady's forgeries would only amount to about $125. He would not take the trouble to extradite him.

CANADA CATTLE CONDEMNED.

Deptford Officials Gave No Opportunity for Expert Verification.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—A claim has been made by the officials at Deptford that two of a number of head of cattle landed there July 10 from the steamer Hurona, from Montreal, were affected with pleuro-pneumonia. The fact that the cattle were diseased was not discovered until they had been killed, when local veterinary surgeons reported that the lungs of the animals were diseased.

An examination was at once ordered by the Board of Agriculture, which resulted in the confirmation of the report. Sir Charles Tupper, Canadian High Commissioner in London, was not notified of the facts of the case until recently. No opportunity for an examination of the cattle by a Canadian expert was afforded.

Hohenlohe and Goluchowski Friendly.

BERLIN, Aug. 7.—The North German Gazette, in a double-leaded article, denies the Vienna Neue Freie Presse's statement that the meeting between Prince Von Hohenlohe, the German Chancellor, and Count Goluchowski, Austrian Minister of Foreign Affairs, was cool, and that their conversation was very measured. The North German Gazette declares that the meeting of the two statesmen was of the most cordial nature, adding that their personal relations were as friendly as of old.

American Pilgrims in Rome.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The pilgrimage of the Americans who have been in Rome for several days was concluded to-day by a thanksgiving service in the Church of St. Sylvester. Sermons were preached by the Rev. Dr. William Smith of the Fathers of Mercy of New-York City, who conducted the pilgrimage, and Bishop Burke of St. Joseph, Mo. The musical portion of the services was beautifully rendered. This evening those who took part in the pilgrimage were entertained at dinner at the Hotel Continental.

Cassel Afraid of Oil Monopoly.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—John B. Jackson, United States Chargé d'Affaires at Berlin, has informed the State Department that the Chamber of Commerce of the City of Cassel has requested the Prussian Minister to consider means for the prevention of the creation of a monopoly of the petroleum trade of Germany by the German-American Petroleum Company, (Standard Oil Company.) The German-American Company, Mr. Jackson says, is accused of introducing poor oil, and of unnecessarily raising its price.

British Ministers Meet the Kaiser.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Right Hon. Joseph Chamberlain, Colonial Secretary; the Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, First Lord of the Treasury, and the Duke of Devonshire, President of the Council, left London at 3:10 o'clock this afternoon to dine with the Queen at Osborne House, Her Majesty's residence, on the Isle of Wight, and to meet the German Emperor, who is to attending the regatta of the Royal Yacht Squadron at Cowes.

American Ritual of Foresters.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—At a meeting to-day of the High Court of Foresters at Brighton the Atlantic Subsidiary Executive applied for the Court's sanction to a new ritual. The American delegates claimed that they should have the right to conduct the internal affairs of the order in the United States as they thought necessary. The future success of the order there depended on the question of a ritual. The sanction was granted.

An Embassy Which May Be Refused.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—Truth says it is almost certain that Lord Salisbury will offer to Sir Philip Currie, the British Ambassador to Turkey, the post of Ambassador to Germany, in succession to Sir Edward Malet. The paper adds that Sir Philip will probably refuse the offer as its acceptance would greatly defer his chances of obtaining the Ambassadorship to France.

Port of Havre to be Enlarged.

PARIS, Aug. 7.—The Department of Seine-Inferieure has been authorized to raise a loan of 4,000,000 francs for the purpose of enlarging the port of Havre. The total cost of the projected improvements will be 27,000,000 francs. The work includes two new piers of double width, extending 600 metres into the sea.

Exports to Austria Increased.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—According to a report received at the State Department from George R. Ernest, United States Consul at Reichenberg, the approximately correct value of America's exports to Austria-Hungary during the year 1894 was $12,294,014—a large increase over those of the previous year.

King Christian's Health Improved.

COPENHAGEN, Aug. 7.—King Christian passed a quiet night. His appetite is good.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Standard to-morrow will say that it has advices from a person intimately connected with the royal family of Denmark to the effect that his Majesty's condition has greatly improved, and that there is now no cause for anxiety.

LOPEZ WILL GOVERN CUBA

Martinez Campos Retains the Direction of the Campaign.

AN AGREEMENT OF POLITICIANS

Cruiser Atlanta at Key West Is Badly in Need of Repairs, but the Cincinnati Is Wanted Elsewhere.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—The Post to-morrow will publish a dispatch from Madrid, saying it is stated there that Gen. Lopez has consented to become Governor General of Cuba.

Gen. Martinez Campos will continue to direct the campaign against the insurgents in the island. This arrangement has been made in order to show that the different political parties are agreed as to the necessity of quelling the rebellion.

MATANZAS, Aug. 7.—Lieut. Trujillo and his men had an encounter at Pla, near Lagunillas, with a band of outlaws under Simon Sanchez. The latter was killed. The Government troops captured some arms and ammunition.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 7.—The cruiser Atlanta, now at Key West on the lookout for Cuban filibusters, is badly in need of repairs, and it is understood that her contemplated recall is based principally on that fact.

It is said that the repairs to the vessel some time ago were not sufficient to put her in thoroughly good condition, and that it will be necessary to spend a great deal of money to put her hull in first-class order.

The Navy Department is somewhat embarrassed, however, in carrying out its purpose to bring the Atlanta north by the necessity for attaching the cruiser Cincinnati to the North Atlantic squadron of evolution. The Atlanta could not be substituted for the Cincinnati, because she is not sufficiently swift to perform the Cincinnati's part in the movements to be executed.

Her presence at Key West is necessary in view of the assurances given to Spain that this Government would do all in its power to prevent filibustering expeditions from leaving the United States for Cuba.

Yellow Fever Smites Spanish Forces.

Officers of the Ward Line steamship Seguranca, which yesterday arrived from Havana, say yellow fever is proving more deadly to the Spanish soldiery than the Spanish officials are willing to admit. According to the officers, 7,000 soldiers have been stricken with the fever and are in hospital. The percentage of mortality is very high.

FOURTEEN JURORS TO TRY DURRANT

Two Will Act as Substitutes if Regular Jurors Are Ill—One of the Panel Said to Have Been Tampered With.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 7.—Fourteen jurors will be impaneled to try Theodore Durrant. Authority for impaneling fourteen jurymen comes from an act passed by the Legislature at its last session, providing for alternate jurors in cases that are likely to be protracted. As soon as the regular twelve jurors are impaneled, District Attorney Barnes will request Judge Murphy to allow the impaneling of two alternates. The matter has been all arranged, and during the trial, fourteen men will sit in the jury box.

The alternate jurors are what may be termed emergency men. They will have all the privileges of regular jurymen, with the exception of casting a vote or deliberating upon the verdict. Their presence is simply a provision against possible delay in the case which might be caused by the sickness or death of a juror. This will be the first time advantage has been taken of the new law.

District Attorney Barnes and Mr. Dickinson, one of the attorneys for the defense, held a consultation with Judge Murphy when court opened to-day, after which Mr. Barnes asked for an adjournment of the case. The attorneys for the defense concurred in the request. Barnes said that certain circumstances had arisen which made it necessary to ask for the adjournment. Judge Murphy said he was opposed to any unnecessary delay, but he thought an adjournment was proper in view of what had been communicated to him. It is understood that an attempt has been made to tamper with some of the jurors. Various sensational reports are in circulation. In connection with these rumors it is significant that Walter S. Brown, one of the jurors, arose during the proceedings and asked to make a statement. The Court, however, declined to hear him until a more suitable time, and an adjournment was taken till to-morrow morning. It is intimated that the withdrawal of Brown from the panel has been requested both by the prosecution and the defense.

BOSTON Aug. 7.—Charles H. Clarke of San Francisco, a traveling salesman, for whom San Francisco newspapers and police have been seeking for two weeks, because it was thought he was a witness in the Durrant murder case, was found at a lodging place in Columbus Avenue last evening. He was quite willing to talk about the case, so far as he knew of it, and yet was exasperated over the publicity given him. Clarke says that he knows nothing about the case except that he once saw Blanche Lamont on a street car in company with a young man. He thinks the statement that he is wanted is merely a subterfuge on the part of the defense to secure delay.

THE NEW-YORK BOTANIC GARDEN.

To the Editor of The New-York Times:

The greatest and, ultimately, the most beneficial movement set on foot by the City of New-York is the foundation of the botanic garden. It is quite true that only comparatively few citizens can grasp the importance of the undertaking because only a few can appreciate the ultimate aims and results of scientific research in general and botany in particular. It is no exaggeration to state that nearly all the comforts of civilization are, directly or indirectly, the result of scientific investigation. Bearing this in mind, it is perhaps not so surprising that the wealthy City of New-York should give $500,000 besides 250 acres of the most suitable land for a botanic garden, leaving out of consideration over $250,000 contributed by private individuals.

All this seems to be evidence that the work done by scientists is beginning to be more and more appreciated. The great outlay of money and land will primarily be devoted to the furtherance of scientific problems in botany. What these problems will be cannot be stated at present. The immediate work to be done is to build greenhouses, stock libraries and herbaria, equip laboratories, &c., since these are the necessary adjuncts of carrying on the work in connection with the botanic garden. Although the economic work will be of prime importance, it will no doubt also be the purpose of the management to maintain the garden as "a thing of beauty." At present Bronx Park is perhaps the most beautiful spot to be found anywhere in the vicinity of the city. It is beautiful because it affords an endless variety of scenery, and the most beautiful thing of all is that it is natural beauty, not artificial.

It is sincerely to be hoped that the management will secure the services of such scientific botanists as will do honor to the facilities with which they will be supplied. It is a fact which cannot be denied that many of our scientific laboratories in connection with large gardens and other institutions are under the control of men who cannot appreciate the value of scientific research, and as a result no work of any importance is taken up or accomplished. The non-scientist must bear in mind that progress in science is often slow and harvests its fruit after many years of painstaking research.

It is to be hoped that no efforts will be spared to equip one of the finest botanic gardens in the world. It is possible to do this because we are enabled to compare and study other similar institutions, thus avoiding their shortcomings and improving even those features in which they seem to excel.

One cannot help but admire the open-hearted donors who have so willingly contributed to this great enterprise. They deserve special praise, because the donations were made with a full knowledge that they can realize only an infinitely small portion of the ultimate benefit that will be derived from the undertaking. Theirs is true generosity.

BOTANICUS

SARAH BARTON'S FATAL LEAP

The Young Woman Jumped from a House-top Before Her Father's Eyes—Her Mind Affected by Illness.

Sarah Barton, twenty years old, of 2,215 Third Avenue, leaped from the roof of the four-story tenement house at 216 East One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, at 6:15 o'clock yesterday morning while laboring under temporary insanity, and sustained injuries from which she died two hours later.

The unfortunate young woman lived with her parents on the top floor of the Third Avenue house, of which her father, Joseph Barton, is the janitor. She was assistant forewoman in a millinery establishment in Sixth Avenue, and had been in charge for some time, as the forewoman was absent on her vacation. Her friends say that she was an intelligent and hard-working girl, and of irreproachable character.

Miss Barton complained a few weeks ago of pains in her head and trouble with her eyes. Dr. Jonathan F. Lyon of 231 East One Hundred and Sixteenth Street, the family physician, was called to attend her, and he said that she was overworked and had worried too much. He prescribed for her, and directed that she be sent to the country as soon as possible. Arrangements were made for her to go into the country next Monday.

The young woman became so ill last Thursday that she was obliged to remain at home. This worried her exceedingly. She became somewhat erratic in her speech and had hallucinations, the principal one of which was that she was very wicked. Dr. Lyon attended her, and there was nothing in her condition to lead to the idea that there was any need of restraining her. She suffered from insomnia and sleeping potions were given her every night.

She appeared unusually well Tuesday evening, and, after she had taken a narcotic, she fell asleep, and did not awaken until 6 o'clock yesterday morning, when she spoke pleasantly to her mother and asked for a drink of water. Her mother left her for a minute to get the water. When she returned the young woman had disappeared. Her mother made a hurried search of the flat, and, not finding her, notified her father.

Mr. Barton became suspicious at once that all was not right, and ran up stairs to the roof. There he saw his daughter, who was in her night robe, climbing from the roof of the house at Third Avenue and One Hundred and Twenty-first Street to the roof of the adjacent house on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, which is about six feet lower. As soon as she saw her father, she started to run along the roofs of a row of five houses on One Hundred and Twenty-first Street. Her father followed her as rapidly as he could, and pleaded with her to stop.

At the end of the row of five houses is a tall five-story flat, which rises full twenty feet above the roofs of the row. The young woman ran to the roof of the last house in the row. Finding that she could go no further, and that her father was rapidly overtaking her, she took a position on the edge of the roof overlooking the yard. She hesitated for a moment, and then, as her father approached her with outstretched arms, she raised her hands and eyes toward heaven, and with a wild shriek that resounded throughout the neighborhood plunged head downward into the yard.

The agonized father was paralyzed with horror for a moment, and then, with staggering steps, he went down through the house to the yard, where he found his daughter lying insensible, while around her stood a group of persons who had been attracted by her shriek as she made the fatal leap.

A policeman was summoned, and the unconscious young woman was taken to her home.

Dr. Lyon was sent for, and an ambulance was summoned from the Harlem Hospital. Both arrived about the same time, and Dr. Lyon and the ambulance surgeon made an examination, and found that the young woman's neck had been dislocated and that she had received severe internal injuries. She did not again recover consciousness.

OBITUARY RECORD

John Hodge.

John Hodge, one of the most prominent citizens of Niagara County, Past Grand Master of the Grand Lodge of Masons of New-York State, Grand Receiver of the Ancient Order of United Workmen of this State, and Chief of Scottish Rite, died suddenly at noon yesterday, at Lockport. He had just sat down to dinner when he straightened out in his chair and died. He had been indisposed for some months, but was on the streets yesterday.

He was born in Jefferson County in 1837, and went to Lockport when a boy. He became connected with the Merchant's Gargling Oil Company many years ago, and was in sole charge of that large establishment at the time of his death. He was also a Commissioner of the State Reservation at Niagara. No arrangements have been made for the funeral.

OBITUARY NOTES.

—Jack Gordon, who was a grandson of the famous British General, "Chinese" Gordon, died at Santa Monica, Cal., Tuesday night of alcoholism. His grandfather was killed at Khartoum in 1885 by the Mahdi's soldiers. Young Gordon was born in London in 1844, and was the son of Capt. Gordon of the British Navy. Until about twelve years ago he was a clerk in the Bank of England. He separated from his wife, owing, it is said, to his drinking, and came to this country with about $30,000, when he engaged in the paving business with a wealthy Englishman in Sioux Falls, S. D. They failed, and Gordon was left penniless. He went to Santa Monica nine years ago.

—The Very Rev. James Hughes, Vicar General of the Roman Catholic diocese of Hartford, died there last evening of hemorrhage from the stomach. He was born in County Longford, Ireland, in October, 1830, and came to this country when he was fifteen years old. After being graduated from St. John's College, Fordham, he finished his education at the Seminary of St. Sulpice, Paris, and was ordained July 4, 1852. Since November, 1854, he has been pastor of St. Patrick's Church of Hartford. He was appointed Vicar General by his uncle, Bishop O'Reilly.

—William H. Miner, proprietor of the American Hotel at Hartford, Conn., and owner of the Miner's Grove at Glastonbury, died yesterday morning of typhoid fever, after three weeks' illness, aged fifty-five years. He was a son of the late Capt. William Miner, for many years Captain of the old State of New-York, (now the City of Springfield,) plying between Hartford and New-York. Capt. Miner leaves a wife and one brother. He was a member of the Elks, Knights of Pythias, and Redmen, and Vice President of the Hartford Yacht Club.

—John T. Matthews, who represented the Fourth Ward of Orange, N. J., in the Common Council, died yesterday of inflammation of the liver. Mr. Matthews was born in 1856. He learned the hatting trade, and at one time was foreman of one of the largest shops. During President Cleveland's first term he was Postmaster at the Orange Valley Post Office. Since then he had been connected with a gas company. He was serving his second term as Alderman.

—Sylvanus D. Robinson, a retired sea Captain, died Tuesday night at his home in East Sandwich, Mass., after a short illness. Capt. Robinson for a number of years was prominent in the East and West Indies trade, and sailed to many of the larger ports of the world. He was born in Falmouth about fifty years ago.

—The Rev. Dr. Duryee, formerly pastor of the First Reformed Church at Paterson, N. J., but for some years retired, died yesterday morning at his home on Hamilton Avenue. He was close to eighty years of age, and had lived fifty years in Paterson.

—Samuel D. Thompson, for many years proprietor of the Kearsarge House, North Conway, N. H., died yesterday of consumption after a long illness. He was fifty-nine years old. He is survived by a widow and two children.

—Wulfredo Uffreduzi, who for many years was a banker in New-York, died last night at the Monmouth Memorial Hospital, Long Branch, of paralysis. He was fifty-three years old, and leaves a widow.

'KNOCK-OUT DROPS" MAY CAUSE DEATH

McAuliffe and Murray Accused of Giving Them to May Wormsley.

Cornelius McAuliffe, brother of the prize-fighter "Jack" McAuliffe, and William Murray, bartender in Robert Murray's saloon in Surf Avenue, Coney Island, were arrested last night, charged with having given "knock-out" drops" to May Wormsley, in Murray's saloon.

The woman, who is twenty-seven years old, was taken to the Queens County Hospital, where late last night it was said her condition was critical, and that she was unconscious.

The woman was drinking with several men in Murray's place. Suddenly she went to the door and called a policeman. She told the policeman she had taken "knock-out drops," and pointed to William Murray and McAuliffe as the men who had given them to her.

She became ill, and was unconscious before she could be carried to the police station. Miss Wormsley ran away from her home in Williamsburg six years ago.

Senate Approves Sonnino's Policy.

ROME, Aug. 7.—The Senate to-day voted approval of the financial schemes of the Government and of the budgets presented, and congratulated Signor Sonnino, Minister of the Treasury, upon the excellent result of his policy. The attacks made upon Premier Crispi by his opponents were denounced.

A DINNER TO MR. HERBERT

Perry Belmont Entertains the Secretary of the Navy.

PLEASANT AFFAIR AT NEWPORT

Preparations for the Subscription Ball at the Casino—No Doubt It Will Be a Great Success—Arrivals.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 7.—Perry Belmont gave a small dinner to-night in honor of Secretary Herbert. There were six guests. It was a very pleasant affair. Mr. Belmont early in the day took out a sailing party, consisting of Judge W. W. Douglass, H. F. Eldrige, Cambridge Livingston, Elisha Dyer, Jr., Q. H. P. Belmont, and Nathaniel Thayer.

Active preparations have been in order all day at the Casino for the subscription ball of to-morrow night. There are at present fifty-nine subscribers. Those who put their names down to-day were Henry Clews, George B. De Forest, and S. M. Roosevelt. Doubtless a dozen others will subscribe to-morrow. It is expected that about 350 will attend the ball.

Count and Countess Pieri of Rome, who had been here several days, left for New-York to-night.

To-day's arrivals at the cottages from New-York included William H. Scott, visiting Mrs. Frederick Pearson; Miss Cary, visiting Mrs. A. Ticknor; Mrs. Reginald Rives, visiting Mrs. Prescott Lawrence, and Mrs. William Bedlow Beekman, visiting Mrs. A. Livingston Mason.

Gen. and Mrs. Frank Morgan Freeman and family of Belle Haven, Conn., and Mrs. Charles B. Foote and Miss Hastings, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Hastings of New-York, are visiting Mr. and Mrs. Francis P. Freeman, who will give a large musicale in their honor to-morrow. Miss Cora Duhaime of Troy is visiting Mrs. James Hardy. Mrs. S. Pomeroy Colt of Bristol is visiting Mrs. William Grosvenor.

Among the arrivals to-day were Mrs. J. C. Bergen, Dr. G. Trowbridge, E. A. Johnson, A. Bergh, Mr. and Mrs. A. Samuels, Miss Samuels, George P. Messervy, F. Robeson, E. A. Willard, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. Vaughan Clark, Lawrence Hamilton, Mrs. Edwin A. Willard, Miss Marion B. Willard, D. W. Kegan, Theodore H. Lee, New-York; Mr. and Mrs. William S. Brockway, Milwaukee; William R. James Delano, Philadelphia; J. Linfield Damson, Jr., Frank H. Blany, Mr. and Mrs. A. B. Foster, W. G. Brackett, James Volley, J. H. Fahey, E. M. Fisher, Albert Ivins Crall, Mrs. George G. Power, George G. Power, Jr., Boston; Col. and Mrs. Cooper, Miss Bowman, John J. Knickerbocker, W. B. Warrington, Mr. and Mrs. M. C. Markham, Miss Marion Markham, G. W. Pitkin, Miss Gertrude Pitkin, L. J. Geer, Chicago.

Reginald Fitzroy, London; A. C. Phillips, Syracuse; Mrs. T. H. Shirley, Mrs. Susan Warner, Swager Shirley, Louisville; Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Warfield, Baltimore; Dr. and Mrs. C. B. Warner, Fort Henry; Mr. and Mrs. W. D. Reeves, St. Louis; Walter G. Tucker, Wellesley, Mass.; E. A. Slade, George E. Holt, C. J. Fletcher, John Fahry, Mr. and Mrs. Beverly S. Lake, Mr. and Mrs. J. E. Fletcher, F. W. Miner, Jr., Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Wilcox, Providence; H. W. Ware, Halifax; Mr. and Mrs. Ira O. Smith, Los Angeles; Mr. and Mrs. M. McCarty, Albany; Frederick Gorman, Newburg, N. Y.; O. H. Taylor, William F. Meyers, Jersey City; Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Brand, Toledo.

Mrs. Calvin S. Brice entertained at luncheon to-day. Mrs. Clement Cleveland had a large reception. Mrs. Gouverneur Kortright, Mrs. George Henry Warren, Mrs. J. Watts Kearney, Mrs. Samuel Powell, and Mrs. W. F. Whitehouse entertained to-night.

Judge John C. Gray of New-York will give a large dinner company Friday evening to men in honor of Street Cleaning Commissioner Waring.

Mrs. Theodore A. Havemeyer returned to-day from Mahwah, N. J., in company with her daughter, Mrs. E. C. Potter. Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, Jr., are also guests at the Havemeyer villa.

Registered at the Casino to-day were Mr. and Mrs. Wickham Hoffman of Washington, Mrs. Bolton Hall, B. R. Kittridge, and William H. Scott.

Prof. Wisner had the fourth of his French conferences at Mrs. J. J. Wysong's to-day. The subject was "Les Romans de Chopin."

To-day's arrivals at Conanicut were: A. F. Delano, New-York; Mrs. S. I. Ashcroft, Philadelphia; R. D. Marsh, Pearson F. Marsh, Robert Wallack, Mrs. C. B. Marsh, L. E. Vail, Washington; Warren Buckler, Baltimore; Mrs. J. F. Cramer, Miss Cramer, Milwaukee.

Alfred Leghait, the Belgian Minister, and Mavroyeni Bey, the Turkish Minister, will arrive in Newport this week. The former will be accompanied by his son, Raymond Leghait.

WET AND WARM AT LENOX.

Rain Causes the Postponement of the Golf Match.

LENOX, Mass., Aug. 7.—Two of three thermometers agreed to-day that the highest point reached was 80 in the shade. The third one disputed the point, and made it only 79.

The rain in the morning prevented the golfers from going down to the links, and the sultry air of the afternoon, and the wet ground prevented the match between about a dozen of the best men players, which was to have taken place. The match was postponed until some pleasant day.

Mrs. Parkman Shaw, W. L. Fowler, James Barnes, and some of the other enthusiasts went round the links in the wet. Mr. Honeyman was also out practicing for the tournament.

There was considerable driving this afternoon. A party from Philadelphia arrived in Lenox to-day. It consisted of Frank Lombarder, Mrs. Russell H. Conwell, Miss Agnes E. Conwell, and Miss Laura H. Conwell. They will spend considerable time in driving through Berkshire.

C. B. Weathered of New-York came up to-day to look over the H. H. Cookes greenhouses, of which he is the architect. They will be completed in about a week. There are seven of them, covering 7,000 square feet. They will cost, when completed and filled, about $75,000.

The body of Jared Gilmore was brought on from New-York to-day for burial in the family lot in the Lenox Cemetery. He was forty-two years old, and had spend many Summers at the Gilmore Cottage in Lenox. His mother, Mrs. Louise L. Gilmore, and brother, Clinton Gilmore, and Miss Gilmore, a sister, accompanied the body. The Rev. Dr. Grosvenor officiated here.

Mr. and Mrs. Carlos De Heridia will go to Narragansett Pier to-morrow. They will be away for about three weeks.

GOV. MORTON THE GUEST OF HONOR.

An Enjoyable Dinner and Dance at Bar Harbor—New-Yorkers Present.

BAR HARBOR, Me., Aug. 7.—The regular Wednesday evening dinner and dance was given to-night at the Kebo Valley Club. In spite of the disagreeable weather there was present one of the largest companies seen at Kebo this season. The guest of honor at the dinner was Gov. Morton. Mrs. Morton acted as the hostess of a party of twelve. She was dressed in a gown of blue brocaded satin. Miss Morton was attired in a cream-colored silk and chiffon. Mrs. Bend of New-York, who sat next to the Governor, wore a steel-colored silk. Others in Mrs. Morton's party were Miss Sloane, ex-Secretary Whitney, Alfred Le Ghait, Miss Van Rensselaer, and Mrs. R. H. Townsend.

Mrs. William Lawrence Green of Albany, N. Y., attired in a black satin gown, trimmed with gold, had a dinner party next to that of Mrs. Morton.

Dr. Henry C. Chapman of Philadelphia, the presiding officer of the evening, entertained a party of guests, among whom were Mrs. J. J. Emery, Mr. Ingersoll, W. Wilkins Carr, Mrs. Chapman, J. J. Emery, Mrs. Bairs, and Mr. Clem.

James R. Todd and party occupied the round table. His guests were R. Pendleton Bowler, Miss Frazier, Miss M. Coles, Mavroyeni Bey, Miss Palmer, Miss Coles, George Newbold, Miss Julia Dent Grant, and Harold Colby.

Joseph Mairs of New-York acted as the host of a jolly crowd of young people. Mrs. Mairs was dressed in black satin. In the Mairs party were Julian Gerard, William Laimbeer, Mrs. Harriman, Miss Susie Sturgis, Mr. Hall, and Miss Jeanne Struthers. Miss Sturgis wore a cream-colored satin skirt and chiffon waist. Miss Struthers wore a black satin skirt with a pink chiffon waist.

Mrs. Edward C. Knight, Jr., who presided over a party of four, wore a white chiffon waist and check skirt.

The dance which followed the dinner was a most enjoyable one. There was a very large attendance, the New-York contingent being especially well represented.

Among those present were Mr. Kemp, Miss Kemp, Miss Frazier, Honori Palmer, Potter Palmer, Jr., Spencer Weinner, Harry Anderson, Prof. George Harris, Mrs. Harris, Spencer Miller, Mr. Hancock, Sherlock Swann, Mr. Wilson, Mr. Worrel, Mr. Kip, Mr. Norwood, Miss Norwood, Miss Beeman, Mrs. and Miss Norden, Mr. Shepherd, Mr. Smith, Miss Phelps, Miss Davis, Miss Kip, Mr. Pike, Miss Harvey, Mrs. Harvey, Miss Yorfree, Mrs. Fellows Davis, Miss Grace Dobson, Louis Von Gaertner, Mr. and Mrs. C. Carrol Jackson, the Misses Andrews, Miss Weatherspoon, Mr. and Mrs. Barney, Mr. Barry, Mrs. Thomas B. Scott, Miss Scott, Miss Hall, Mr. Reynal, Mr. Graham, Mr. Blaine, Mr. Winslow, and Mr. Bull.

Secretary Lamont arrived this evening and went directly to his cottage at Sorrento.

Mr. Nathaniel Reynal, who is the guest of Charles T. Garland, at Edenfield, gave a luncheon at the Kebo Club to-day to twelve friends. Those in the party were Miss Morse, Henry D. Bull, Miss Nicholes, Mrs. Joseph Mairs, Edward L. Hall, Mr. Morse, Miss Tauford, Miss Le Farge, and Mr. Mairs.

The tennis tournament is exciting much interest. It began last Monday. On that day Valentine G. Hall of New-York beat Howard A. Colby, the set scores being 6-1, 4-6, and 6-2. Edward L. Hall beat Theodore Cook, 6-0 and 6-2. H. A. Colby beat Ralph Pulitzer 6-2 and 6-1. Tuesday's play resulted as follows: Harry Anderson beat George T. Newhall, 6-3 and 6-3; Howard A. Colby beat Edward L. Hall, 6-3 and 7-5.

Potter Palmer, Jr., won to-day, by default, from H. Whitney. Edward L. Hall beat Potter Palmer, Jr., 6-2 and 6-1, and Edward L. Hall beat Harry Anderson 6-1, 4-6, and 6-0. The finals for the men's singles will be fin

BAD DAY FOR FAVORITES

But One of Them Could Win at Brighton Beach Yesterday.

OUR JACK RUNS A VERY FAST RACE

Watchman, Bessie Browning, and The Coon Were All Easily Beaten in Succession by Rank Outsiders.

Our Jack was the only out-and-out favorite that could win a race at Brighton Beach, though Palmerston was an even favorite with Bonaparte in the fourth race, and Kinglet was favorite for the last until "Dave" Pulsifer made a plunge on his old counterfeit, Governor Sheehan. The latter was supposed to be a dead-ripe watermelon, with Dave's money on, and so he went to the post at the short price.

Harry Alonzo started proceedings by winning the opening dash, for which Watchman was down as a "cinch." Watchman couldn't run a little bit, and Harry Alonzo won in a big gallop at 8 to 1. Frank Clarke and the rest of the Sheepshead Bay crowd will have to pawn their hats and shoes if Watchman doesn't drop dead soon, as they play him when he is beaten and fall to back him when he wins.

Bessie Browning was made favorite for the second race, and she finished a poor third to Lorrainia, who won in a romp.

Doggett couldn't do as well with The Coon as he did with Lorrainia, and so was beaten by Mistral, a 7 to 1 shot, in the third race. The bookmakers were in clover as a result of such a succession of defeats for the good things of the day.

Palmerston and Bonaparte, equal favorites for the maiden race, fought it out between them in the next dash, and the former won because Overton could give Littlefield cards and spades and beat him when it came to riding a finish.

Our Jack's win in the fifth race was a good one, for he ran the mile and an eighth in 1:55—good time for any track. Our Jack is very good just now, as the race was little more than an exercise gallop for him, so easily did he dispose of his field. Taral had nothing to do but hold him straight and let him win as he pleased.

Governor Sheehan and Overton tried hard to win Pulsifer's money for him in the last race, but they were not equal to the occasion, though Overton rode a brilliant race. Kinglet simply had two much speed for the other horse.

Details of the racing, with the order in which the horses finished and the odds against each of the starters, are given in these summaries:

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile. Time—1:45. No bid for the winner.

1—Harry Alonzo, J. F. Quigley's ch. h., 6 years, by Charlie Howard-Elise Morrison, 109 pounds, $100.....(S. Doggett)
2—Golden Gate, W. C. Daly's ch. c., 3, 99, $200.....(Keefe)
3—Watchman, F. T. Clarke's ch. c., 3, 98, $100.....(Sheedy)
4—George Dixon, 4, 110.
5—Claurece, 3, 94.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1. Harry Alonzo	2—1	5—2. George Dixon	7—10
1—10. Golden Gate	1—5	8—1. Claurece	2—1
1—1. Watchman	1—5		

Won by a length and a half; a head between second and third.

***

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighth of a mile. Time—1:02. No bid for the winner.

1—Lorraina, Oneck Stable's br. f., by Midlothian-Lorraine, 109 pounds, $1,600. (Doggett)
2—Shakespeare, R. W. Walden & Son's ch. c., 103, $1,000.....(Penn)
3—Bessie Browning, J. J. McCafferty's ch. f., 107, $1,600.....(Reid)
4—Little Dorritt, 95.
5—Volley, 97.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
4—1. Lorraina	1—1	10—1. Little Dorritt	5—2
10—1. Shakespeare	2—1	8—1. Volley	2—1
1—2. Bessie Browning		30—1. The Kite	10—1
6—The Kite, 98.			

Won by three lengths; two lengths between second and third.

***

THIRD RACE.—A selling handicap of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:15½.

1—Mistral, Trowbridge & Co.'s b. f., 4 years, by Kinglike-Cyclone, 93 pounds, $1,000. (O'Leary)
2—The Coon, Oneck Stable's blk. g., 5, 109, $1,000.....(Doggett)
3—Captain T. W. C. Daly's ch. h., 5, 112, $1,000.....(Keefe)
4—Hermanita, 3, 98.
5—King Gold, 3, 101.
6—The Swain, 3, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
8—1. Mistral	5—2	5—1. Hermanita	8—5
8—5. The Coon	1—2	6—1. King Gold	2—1
4—1. Captain T.	7—10	15—1. The Swain	8—5

Won by a length; three parts of a length between second and third.

***

FOURTH RACE.—A sweepstakes for maiden two-year-olds of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One-half mile. Time—0:49½.

1—Palmerston, A. F. Walcott's ch. c., by St. Blaise-Emma, 111 pounds.....(Overton)
2—Bonaparte, C. Littlefield, Jr.'s, b. c., 111.....(Littlefield)
3—Venetia II., W. C. Daly's b. f., 108.....(Sheedy)
4—Maxina, 108.
5—Eliza Belle, 108.
6—Royal Gun, 108.
7—Exilona, 108.
8—Cutlong, 108.
9—La Petite, 108.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
2—1. Palmerston	4—5	1—1. Royal Gun	6—1
8—5. Bonaparte	3—5	1—1. Exilona	6—1
20—1. Venetia II.	8—5	20—1. Cutlong	8—1
15—1. Maxina	6—1	30—1. La Petite	10—1
3—1. Eliza Belle	1—1		

Won by a neck; five lengths between second and third.

***

FIFTH RACE.—A handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and an eighth. Time—1:55.

1—Our Jack, W. Donohue's b. c., 4 years, by Miser-Pique, 117 pounds.....(Taral)
2—Charade, Belwood Stable's b. h., 6, 108.....(Doggett)
3—Little Tom, C. Baker's ch. g., 4, 93.....(Keefe)
4—Santiago, a, 107.
5—Augusta Belle, 5, 88.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
7—5. Our Jack	1—2	11-5—Santiago	1—2
4—1. Charade	1—4	8—1. Augusta Belle	2—1
8—1. Little Tom	1—5		

Won by two lengths; the same distance between second and third.

***

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile. Time—1:44.

1—Kinglet, R. Le Chair's b. h., 5 years, by Kinglike-Laura Gould, 110 pounds.....(Sheedy)
2—Governor Sheehan, D. T. Pulsifer's b. c., 110.....(Overton)
3—Souvenir, J. Delong's br. g., 3, 107.....(Wynn)
4—Sir John, 3, 107.
5—Sea Bird, a, 105.
6—Lady Adams, 4, 105.

Betting.

To Win.	Place.	To Win.	Place.
6—5. Kinglet	2—5	15—1. Sir John	6—1
7—5. Gov. Sheehan	2—5	8—1. Sea Bird	3—1
6—1. Souvenir	2—1	10—1. Lady Adams	4—1

Won by a head; five lengths between second and third.

GRAND CIRCUIT WITHOUT BETTING.

Opening of the Big Trotting Match at Buffalo—One Bookmaker Arrested.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Aug. 7.—In point of attendance the first Grand Circuit trotting in this State under the new law was a success to-day. It remains to be seen, however, whether the people will forgive C. J. Hamlin for keeping Robert J. in the stable when he was advertised to meet Joe Patchen in what the card announced a "match race; purse $5,000." The race will be for blood, and if it had come off this afternoon the champion would doubtless have got another thrashing from the sturdy black pacer.

Up to 5 o'clock the footing was sticky, and until dark there was a small hurricane that blew dead ahead up the home stretch. Against these odds the big stallion would have had all the best of it. It is understood that if Robert J. can beat Patchen in fast time, he will then be engaged against both John R. Gentry and Patchen, but if defeated will surrender the championship and let them fight for it.

The sport began in pretty heavy footing this afternoon, which, with the wind, kept the speed rate down at least 2 seconds. Instead of the usual throng in the betting ring and the calls of the auctioneers and mutual pool sellers, few bookmakers were in front of the inclosure, and made wagers with none but persons they knew. A. J. Welch and T. Powers did considerable business, but nothing like what it was done under the old regime. They obeyed the strict letter of the law, but one man was rash enough to handle money. He is W. Nolan, a Baltimorean, who has been a bookmaker at Syracuse, Elmira, and other points of the Central New-York Circuit until this season. The police were after him at once, and he will have to answer for the violation.

When the first race, for 2:26 trotters, was called, six of the original twenty-three nominations made their appearance. Larchie, the fastest of those eligible, is here, but had the misfortune to step on a rusty nail while jogging yesterday. His trainer, Wilson, says the wound is an ugly one, and it will be ten days at least before he will give the great three-year-old any fast work. Warren P. was able to take advantage of the Boston colt's absence, though he did not look very promising after the second heat. In this he made a bad break, Ella Belmont, the only dangerous one in the field, being well up, and an easy winner after his mistake. In the next two heats McHenry's skill and Ella Belmont's mistake enabled the gelding to land the money.

The 2:16 trot followed, but was a much more difficult problem. Athanio seemed the best of the big field, but Gretchen flashed out in the first heat, and had a good lead in the second heat till she lost her stride. Athanio got through the bunch this time, but did not appear in front again, though he stands credited with two heats in the summary. Nelly A. cut loose and led the party for two miles in succession, reducing her record each time, till it is now 2:13.

A break on the first turn and a foolish drive to make up the gap in the fifth heat, spoiled any chance the big filly had to-day. Sabina, from New-York, captured this heat, and was at the wire the next time. Fred B. was lapped on her, but both were running. Athanio, two lengths back, made no mistakes, and got the decision. In giving Hamlin's colt the heat, the judges made the stupid mistake of recording the time, the rule being to the effect that where the two leading horses are set back no time shall be recorded. Daylight was exhausted, and the race had to be postponed, along with the 2:23 trot, which began late.

In this Falkland, the favorite, led the way for two heats at a moderate clip. Yankee Luck was after him in both, and strict application of the rule about fouling on the homestretch would have given the Boston trotter the first heat. He had plenty of room at the pole, when Falkland turned into the homestretch, but the leader drew in so that Bowen could not possibly get through as they neared the finish.

Summaries:

2:26 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Warren P., ch. g., by William H. Allen, by Boone, (McHenry)	1	2	1	1		
Ella Belmont, b. m., by Belmont, (Macey)	2	1	2	2		
Volunteer Medium, b. g., (Dunbar)	3	6	3	4		
Quality, b. m., (Andrews)	6	5	5	3		
Etiquette, ch. m., (Baldwin)	4	4	4	5		
Lilly Glen, ch. m., (J. C. Curry)	5	3	dis			

Time—2:17¼; 2:18; 2:16½; 2:19.

2:26 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Athanio, br. c., by Junio, (Geers)	5	1	10	3	3	1
Nelly A., b. f., by Wilkes Boy, (Hudson)	7	6	1	1	10	8
Sabina, b. m., by Sable Wilkes, (Noble)	11	4	3	4	1	2
Gretchen, b. m., by Schuyler, (McCarthy)	1	10	5	2	7	6
Bravado, br. s., (Cook)	4	2	2	5	11	5
Fred B., br. g., (Whitney)	6	3	4	6	2	3
Psyche, ch. m., (Green)	3	5	7	8	5	7
Bertie R., b. m., (Ramey)	10	9	11	11	4	4
Delmar, s., (Baldwin)	9	8	9	7	6	9
Adelaide McGregor, b. m., (J. S. Curry)	2	7	6	9	9dr.	
Jenny K., b. m., (West)	8	11	8	9	8dr.	

Time—2:15¼; 2:14½; 2:13; 2:16; 2:17.

2:23 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000, (unfinished.)

Falkland, b. s., by Happy Medium, (Kinney)	1	1
Yankee Luck, b. g., (Bowen)	2	2
Miss Huon, b. m., (Green)	5	5
East View, br. g., (Kelly)	3	5
Fanny G., b. m., (Clark)	4	6
Kate V., b. m., (Faris)	8	4
Zuletta, ch. f., (Macey)	6	7
Sablehurst, blk. s., (Miller)	7dr.	

Time—2:10¾; 2:16.

RACING AT SARATOGA.

Rain Spoils the Track and Favorites Were Beaten.

SARATOGA RACE TRACK, Aug. 7.—The heavy rainstorms of last night and to-day made the track a sea of mud and put a damper on the attendance which was anything but good. The decision of the Executive Committee to close the track on Aug. 23 was the principal topic of conversation among the turfmen to-day. A very good overnight programme was spoiled by scratching, and as a result the backers of favorites went wild in their calculations, only two favorites winning. In the fifth race Bucephalus fell at the last hurdle and dislocated his right foreleg and was shot.

Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Purse $375, for three-year-olds and upward. Five furlongs. Silk Gown, (Imp.,) 103 pounds, (Perkins,) 5 to 2, won; Waltzer, 108, (Griffin,) 3 to 1, second; Bel Demonio, 112, (Ballard,) 7 to 5, third. Moretti, Prig, and Runaway also ran. Time—1:04.

SECOND RACE.—For maidens; purse $375. Four and a half furlongs. Perfidy, 115 pounds, (Griffin,) 5 to 2, won; Miss Celestina, 115, (Knapp,) 3 to 1, second; Amazement, 115, (R. Williams,) 5 to 2, third. Cadenza and La Gallienne also ran. Time—0:57¾.

THIRD RACE.—Free heavy-weight handicap; purse $375. One mile. Lord Nelson, 119 pounds, (Knapp,) 1 to 2, won; Maurice, 123, (Williams,) 11 to 5, second; Nicolini, 110, (Lambley,) 7 to 1, third. Only three starters. Time—1:48.

FOURTH RACE.—For two-year-olds; purse $375. Five furlongs. Ramiro, 98 pounds, (McClain,) 3 to 1, won; Penury, 98, (Perkins,) 1 to 2, second; Bernardine, 95, (Narvaez,) 40 to 1, third. Fred Barr, Granger, (formerly Bon Soir,) also ran. Time—1:04¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Steeplechase, for four-year-olds and upward; purse $375. One mile and a half. Red Pat, 147 pounds, (Higgins,) 7 to 1, won; May Blossom, 145, (F. Clark,) 8 to 1, second; Young Orion, 169, (Huston,) 10 to 1, third. My Luck, Carracas, Trillion, and Bucephalus also ran. Time—4:19.

Following are the entries for to-morrow:

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs. Wernberg, 119 pounds; Rap-a-Tap, 117; Dolabra, 107; Lady Diamond, 97.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Zanone, 103 pounds; Roundsman, 102; Heresy, 99; Kamsin, 97, Princess Noretti, 93; Argentina, 91. Sky Blue, 87; Marquise, 87.

THIRD RACE.—Albany Stakes, Seven furlongs. Clifford, 132 pounds; Lissak, 120; Morpheus, 117; Rey Del Carrerres, 115; Anisette, 106; Loydal, 102, Bellicose, 100.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Brandywine, 100 pounds; Sufficient, 105; Darien, 103; Halfling, 103.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Liza, 106 pounds; Lucania, 96; Lady Diamond, 96; Sufficient, 91; Orinda, 96.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

	Pounds.		Pounds.
Governor Sheehan	105	Daly	102
Speculation	105	Salonica	100
Hammie	105	Mendicant	100
Aloha	103		

SECOND RACE.—A sweepstakes, for two-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. Five-eighths of a mile.

Yoeman	118	Annot Lyle	115
King T	118	Jefferson	115
Yankee Doodle	118	Lorrainia	115
Saracinesca	118	Lorissa	115
Imperial	118	Mary Nance	115
Silver II	118		

THIRD RACE.—A sweepstakes, for three-year-olds, of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. Five-eighths of a mile.

Tom Moore	105	Fargo	102
Inquirendo	105	Maigrove	102
King Gold	101	Second Attempt	100
Austin	105	Rompling Girl	100
[illegible]	100	Fannie B.	100
Silk	105	Roundelay	100
Captain Jack	105	Campania	100
Burgundy	105		

FOURTH RACE.—A welter-weight handicap sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third. One mile and a sixteenth.

Harry Alonzo	116	Bombazette	107
Connoisseur	115	Warfike	102
Doggett	111	Miss Dixie	97

FIFTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $500 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Little Matt	107	Shelly Tuttle	101
Pactolum	107	Mirage	91
Lochinvar	102		

SIXTH RACE.—A sweepstakes of $15 each, with $400 added, of which $75 to second and $25 to third; selling allowances. One mile.

Marshall	114	Fusileer	112
Certainty	114	Mirage	101
Pay or Play	112	Lard Richmond	96

Trotting at Terre Haute.

TERRE HAUTE, Ind., Aug. 7.—The trotting races here to-day resulted as follows:

2:20 Trot.—Purse $1,500.

Catherine, b. m., by Candidate, (Case)	8	8	1	1	5	1
Margaret, b. m., (Kenney)	10	6	6	6	1	4
May Morgan, b. m., (Coleman)	5	4	10	2	2	3
Gabrielle, br. m., (Davis)	7	3	8	5	3	2
Ben Wallace, b. g., (Graves)	9	10	5	4	4	5
Blan Alco, b. h., (Cosnell)	11	9	7	7	6	5
Queen Allah, s. m., (Harris)	3	1	2	3	dr.	
Ethan K., b. h., (Shank)	2	5	4	8	dis.	
Armando, b. h., (Haynes)	6	7	3	9	dis.	
Onanla, b. m., (Fuller)	1	2	9	dr.		
Arona, ch. m., (Morris)	4	dis.				

Time—2:18¾; 2:15¼; 2:18½; 2:18¾; 2:18; 2:10½.

2:25 Pace.—Purse $1,000.

Earlmont, b. h., by Belmont, (Thomas)	1	1	1
Republican, b. h., (Davis)	2	2	6
Roscoe, s. g., (Brewer)	5	3	2
Old Hutch, br. g., (Phelps)	3	5	3
Imperial Hal, b. h., (Raybould)	6	4	4
Caliente, b. g., (Hedrick)	7	7	5
Benzine, b. g., (Cornwell)	4	6	dr
Olgetta, rn. m., (Coleman)	Dis.		
Tommy Mac, ch. h., (McDonough)	Dis.		
Margery, br. m., (Shank)	Dis.		

Time—2:10¾; 2:13; 2:12.

2:11 Trot.—Purse $1,000.

Dandy Jim, gr. g., by Young Jim, (Sim)	1	1	1
William Penn, br. h., (Kline)	3	2	2
Kentucky Union, s. m., (Fuller)	2	dis.	

Time—2:15¾; 2:10; 2:10¾.

SLOW TENNIS AT NORWOOD.

Wrenn Narrowly Escapes Defeat from Stevens—Howland Retires.

NORWOOD PARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Champion Wrenn had a close call with Stevens to-day in the Norwood Park tennis tournament, and may yet be defeated when the fifth set is played off. The champion managed to break even with Stevens on four sets, and the match will be played to-morrow from the point where it was stopped by darkness. Wrenn did not play in high-class form, but this was partly due to his match in the morning with Parker, and partly to an eccentric game, which is supposed to drive Stevens to the verge of distraction.

The hypnotic influence was mostly felt by the spectators, who had nearly two hours of yawning while Wrenn patted the balls into the air, relying on Stevens's hatred of high bounding balls. There were occasional brilliant spots, when Wrenn rushed to the net to meet a weak return by Stevens with a well-directed smash, or when Stevens made one of his wonderful "recovery" strokes or a brilliant pass, but as a rule the tennis was so slow that the occasional striking of the balls against the telephone wire that runs high above the court was welcomed as an exciting incident.

Wrenn's smashing was not reliable enough to back up his plan, and toward the end Stevens outplayed him completely, whitewashing him in the fourth set.

Wrenn, Chace, and Stevens are still tied for the lead. Howland is out of the race, a letter from his physician being posted on the court announcing that he was suffering from tennis elbow. Howland was on the courts, but said that he intended to stop playing for a few days rather than ruin his chances in the double championship at Narragansett next week. He gives defaults to all his opponents.

The morning matches were one-sided, the heat being the only feature. Parker nearly captured a set from Wrenn, and Foote actually did from Chace, but neither of the victors were ever in any real danger. The results follow: Summary:

R. D. Wrenn, Chicago, beat W. Gordon Parker, New-York City, 7—5, 6—3, 6—1. Malcolm G. Chace, Providence, R. I., beat Arthur E. Foote, Yale, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—2. Richard Stevens, Hoboken, N. J., against Robert D. Wrenn, Chicago, 4—6, 6—4, 4—6, 6—0, unfinished. W. A. Larned, Summit, N. J., beat John Howland, New-York City, by default. R. D. Wrenn beat John Howland by default. A. E. Foote beat John Howland by default. Richard Stevens beat John Howland by default. W. Gordon Parker beat John Howland by default.

The standing of the players follows:

Player.	Won.	Lost.	To Play.
Wrenn	4	0	2
Stevens	2	0	4
Chace	2	0	4
Larned	2	1	3
Foote	1	2	3
Parker	1	3	2
Howland	0	6	0

The games scheduled for to-morrow are: Chace against Stevens, 10 A. M.; Foote against Larned, 3 P. M.; Parker against Chace, 5 P. M.

EASY FOR THE NEW-YORKS.

Had No Trouble in Defeating the Washingtons—Clark Pitches Well.

Results of Yesterday's Games

New-York, 9; Washington, 3.
Baltimore, 7; Philadelphia, 6.
Pittsburg, 16; St. Louis, 1.
Cleveland, 18; Louisville, 3.
Cleveland, 5; Louisville, 3. (Second game.)
Cincinnati, 6; Chicago, 5.

Standing of the Clubs.

Clubs.	Won.	Lost.	Per Cent.
1. Cleveland	56	36	.609
2. Pittsburg	52	35	.598
3. Baltimore	47	34	.580
4. Boston	45	36	.556
5. Chicago	51	41	.554
6. Cincinnati	47	38	.553
7. Brooklyn	45	38	.542
8. Philadelphia	44	39	.530
9. New-York	44	39	.530
10. Washington	28	50	.359
11. St. Louis	29	61	.322
12. Louisville	21	62	.253

Another tiresome game of baseball was played at the Polo Grounds yesterday between the New-York and Washington Clubs. It was almost a repetition of the one-sided contest played the day previous, only the Washingtons managed to score three runs.

The visitors were weak at the bat, and could do but little or nothing with "Dad" Clark's pitching. Up to the seventh inning, when they scored their only runs of the game, they had only succeeded in placing two safe hits to their credit, both of which were made by Joyce. It is a question if the visitors would have scored at all if it had not been for Doyle's error in throwing wildly to Fuller when a splendid opportunity was offered for a double play. Doyle followed up his first glaring error by letting a ball hit by Abby slip between his legs, which gave the Washingtons their first two runs, and then Abby scored the third run on a two-bagger by Crooks and a single by Schiebeck.

Clark pitched a good game, and, with the exception of one inning, had the Washington men at his mercy.

There were between two and three thousand spectators present. The New-Yorks began work in the first inning, scoring three runs on four base hits, with a total of seven. "Burns" was cheered heartily when he came to the bat in this inning, and he increased his popularity by responding with a long safe drive to left centre for three bases.

Several neat double plays were made by the Senators, but their fielding in general was not what might be called brilliant. Abby made a very pretty running catch in the eighth inning of a long hit to deep centre by Tiernan, which was heartily applauded.

The score:

WASHINGTON.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Selbach, lf.	0	0	0	1	0		
Joyce, 3b.	0	2	4	1	1		
Has'mer, 1b.	0	0	6	3	1		
McGuire, c.	1	1	2	4	0		
Boyd, rf.	0	1	1	1	0		
Abby, cf.	0	1	0	3	0		
Crooks, 2b.	0	1	4	5	2		
Schi'b'ck, ss.	0	1	2	2	1		
Anderson, p.	0	0	2	2	0		
Total.	3	5	21	19	5		

NEW-YORK.	R	I	B	P	O	A	E
Fuller, ss.	1	2	2	2	0		
Tiernan, rf.	3	2	0	0	0		
V. H'lt'n, cf.	1	2	2	0	0		
Doyle, 3b.	1	1	2	0	5		
Burns, lf.	0	2	2	1	0		
Stafford, 2b.	1	1	1	3	1		
Farrell, c.	1	1	3	0	1		
Clark, p.	0	1	1	4	0		
Total.	9	14	27	16	4		

Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	—3
New-York	3	0	2	0	2	2	0	0	0	—9

Earned runs—Washington, 1; New-York, 5. First base on errors—Washington, 3; New-York, 3. First base on balls—Washington, 1; New-York, 5. Left on bases—Washington, 5; New-York, 6. Three-base hits—Burns, Stafford. Two-base hits—Joyce, Crooks, Tiernan. Sacrifice hit—Fuller. Stolen bases—Fuller, Stafford. Double plays—Crooks, Schiebeck, and Hassamer; Boyd and Crooks. Struck out—By Clark, 5; Selbach, Hassamer, Abby; by Anderson—Farrell. Passed balls—Farrell, 2. Umpire—Mr. Emslie.

Other League Games.

AT PHILADELPHIA.

Philadelphia	3	2	0	0	0	1	0	0	0	—6
Baltimore	1	0	0	1	2	0	3	0	0	—7

Base hits—Philadelphia, 10; Baltimore, 14. Errors—Philadelphia, 2; Baltimore, 1. Batteries—Carsey, Grady, and Clements; Heming and Clark. Umpire—Mr. Keefe.

AT PITTSBURG.

Pittsburg	2	0	1	1	0	1	0	4	0	—18
St. Louis	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—Pittsburg, 18; St. Louis, 3. Errors—Pittsburg, 2; St. Louis, 5. Batteries—Foreman and Merritt; Hewitt and Snyder. Ehret, Kissinger, and Miller. Umpire—Mr. O'Day.

AT CLEVELAND.

First Game.

Cleveland	0	1	0	0	0	2	1	5	0	—18
Louisville	0	0	0	0	0	0	2	0	1	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 17; Louisville, 9. Errors—Cleveland, 1; Louisville, 6. Batteries—Cuppy and Zimmer; Weyhing, Creary, and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

Second Game.

Cleveland	0	0	4	0	0	0	0	1	0	—5
Louisville	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	2	—3

Base hits—Cleveland, 13; Louisville, 7. Errors—Cleveland, 3; Louisville, 1. Batteries—Young and Zimmer; Cunningham and Warner. Umpire—Mr. Jevne.

AT CINCINNATI.

Cincinnati	0	1	2	0	0	0	1	2	0	—6
Chicago	0	0	0	2	0	2	0	1	0	—5

Base hits—Cincinnati, 8; Chicago, 13. Errors—Cincinnati, 4; Chicago, 1. Batteries—Dwyer and Vaughan; Terry and Donahue. Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

TSCHIGORIN IN THE LEAD.

The Russian Chess Player Ahead at Hastings Tournament.

HASTINGS, England, Aug. 7.—The third round in the international chess masters' tournament, played at the Brassey Institute here to-day, resulted in six drawn games and five games won. Details of the playing follow: Tschigorin defeated Mason, after thirty-four moves; Lasker defeated Schlechter, after fifty-one moves; Steinitz defeated Blackburne, after sixty-one moves; Tinsley beat Janowski, after thirty-seven moves; Pollock beat Vergani, after twenty-three moves.

The games, Tarrasch vs. Mieses, (52 moves;) Teichmann vs. Albin, (20 moves;) Pillsbury vs. Marco, (32 moves;) Burn vs. Schifters, (55 moves;) Bardeleben vs. Bird, (26 moves,) and Walbrodt vs. Gunsberg, (33 moves,) were drawn.

THE SCORE.

	Won.	Lost.
*Albin	½	1½
*Bardeleben	½	½
Bird	2	
*Blackburne		2
Burn	½	2½
Gunsberg	1½	1½
*Janowski	1	1
Lasker	2	
Marco	1½	½
Mason	2	
Mieses	2½	½
Pillsbury	1½	1½
Pollock	1½	1½
Schifters	2	
Schiechter	1	1
Steinitz	2½	½
Tarrasch	½	2½
Teichmann	1	2
Tinsley	2	1
Tschigorin	½	½
Vergani	8	8
Walbrodt	2	1

*Adjourned games.

The adjourned games will be finished to-morrow.

College Games at Manhattan Field.

The final arrangements were made yesterday between the management of the Yale College Athletic Association and Mr. Andrew Freedman, President of the New-York Baseball Club, for Manhattan Field Oct. 5, when the Yale-Cambridge games will be played. The track and field will be put in first-class condition for the occasion.

ZIEGLER BROKE HIS ARM

A Serious Accident to the Little Racing Wheelman.

CABANNE WON THE BIG HANDICAP

"Eddie" Bald in Good Form at the National Circuit Bicycle Races at South Bend, Ind., Yesterday.

SOUTH BEND, Ind., Aug. 7.—Otto Ziegler, the little California "demon," broke his arm in the mile open race at to-day's meet of the South Bend Cycling Club in this city. The arm was broken in two places. The fall occurred directly in front of the judges' stand. Scott was running sixth in the line, with Gardiner directly behind him and Ziegler behind Gardiner.

Scott turned to look at Gardiner, who seemed to touch Scott's rear wheel. Gardiner swerved badly and came down sideways, rolling over three or four times. Ziegler fell over him. Gardiner sustained some severe flesh wounds, but got up and walked from the track. Poor little Ziegler arose in a blind, staggering sort of way, and rushed from the track, tightly holding his broken arm, his face as white as a sheet, and agony depicted in every line of his countenance. A surgeon was summoned, and found a very bad fracture, which was finally reduced. It is doubtful if Ziegler will be able to ride again this year.

Ziegler was just getting back to racing form after his bad tumble at Asbury Park, and had previously taken second place in the half-mile open race by a splendid bit of riding just at the tape. The accident was the most serious one of the year.

The race, aside from the accident, was a grand contest. In the rush for the tandem, which was manned by Van Herrick and Lund, Murphy had the advantage and was closely followed in single file by Kiser, L. C. Johnson, Bald, Titus, Scott, Gardiner, Ziegler, and MacDonald. After the fall, Murphy, Bald, and Titus were practically the only three men left. The others, dropping out one by one, left the battle to these men. At the turn Bald rushed to the front and beat Murphy out in the stretch. Titus also came with a rush and finished a length ahead of Murphy and a length behind Bald. Kiser ran in fourth and L. C. Johnson fifth. Scott and MacDonald did not finish. The time, 2:05, is a new State record.

In the mile handicap for Class B men, Gardiner, for the first time this year, started at scratch, Titus having fifteen and Cabanne twenty-five yards advantage. Brown, with an eighty-yard handicap, proved the winner by a length from Ji Good. All the "back markers" dropped out, L. C. Johnson and Cooper being the only men of the back bunch to finish. The time of this race was 2:05, the second fastest handicap contest of the year.

Bald ran first in the half-mile open, and Gardiner fourth. The latter was in a poor position on the pole. Little Ziegler made one of the finest jumps of the season at the tape, beating out MacDonald for the second position. In this contest the men refused to ride under a 1:07 time limit if no pacemakers were provided, and the limit was raised to 1:10. The summaries:

One-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won, Titus second, Murphy third, Kiser fourth. Time—2:05.

Half-Mile Open, Class B.—Bald won, Ziegler second, MacDonald third, Gardiner fourth. Time—1:11.

One-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Brown, (80 yards,) won; Good, (120 yards,) second; DeCardy, (90 yards,) third; Van Herick, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—2:05.

Two-Mile Handicap, Class B.—Cabanne, (75 yards,) won; L. C. Johnson, (70 yards,) second; Cooper, (120 yards,) third; Kiser, (120 yards,) fourth. Time—4:37 1-5.

WHEELS F

THE WEATHER FORECAST.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

EASTERN NEW-YORK and NEW-ENGLAND, showers are probable in the afternoon, clearing at night, slightly warmer in the interior, southwesterly winds.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA, EASTERN PENNSYLVANIA, NEW-JERSEY, DELAWARE, MARYLAND, and VIRGINIA, fair, preceded by showers on the coast, slightly warmer, southwesterly winds. NORTH CAROLINA and SOUTH CAROLINA, generally fair, except showers on the coast in the afternoon, southwesterly winds. EASTERN FLORIDA and WESTERN FLORIDA, fair, except showers in the afternoon, variable winds. GEORGIA and ALABAMA, fair, southerly winds. MISSISSIPPI, LOUISIANA, and EASTERN TEXAS, generally fair, with showers in the extreme northern portions Thursday evening or night, southerly winds. WESTERN TEXAS AND NEW-MEXICO, fair, southerly winds. OKLAHOMA and INDIAN TERRITORY, fair, followed by showers in northeast portion, southerly winds. ARKANSAS, fair, followed by showers in northern portion, easterly winds. TENNESSEE and KENTUCKY, generally fair, probably slightly warmer, variable winds. WEST VIRGINIA, generally fair, continued high temperature, southerly winds.

WESTERN NEW-YORK, WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA, and OHIO, fair, slightly warmer, southerly winds. INDIANA and ILLINOIS, fair, followed by showers in extreme northern portions, probably slightly cooler in northern portions Thursday evening or night, southerly winds, becoming westerly. LOWER MICHIGAN and UPPER MICHIGAN, fair, warmer, southerly winds. WISCONSIN, showers Thursday afternoon, probably cooler in the evening, south to southeast winds. MINNESOTA, showers, slightly cooler Thursday evening or night, southeasterly winds, becoming variable. IOWA, showers, cooler Thursday evening, winds becoming northwesterly. MISSOURI, showers in northern, fair in southern portion, slightly warmer in the vicinity of Springfield, southerly winds. NORTH DAKOTA, showers, followed by fair Thursday evening, fair in western portion, variable winds, becoming westerly. SOUTH DAKOTA, showers, followed by fair in the evening, slightly cooler, except stationary temperature in the vicinity of Pierre, winds becoming northwesterly. NEBRASKA, fair preceded by showers in extreme northwest portion, winds becoming northwesterly. KANSAS, generally fair, probably cooler in northwest portion, southerly winds. COLORADO, generally fair, slightly cooler Thursday evening, winds becoming northwesterly. WYOMING, generally fair, probably slightly cooler, northwesterly winds. MONTANA, fair, preceded by showers in extreme eastern portion, cooler in central portion, north to northwest winds.

Signals are displayed on the Atlantic coast from Sandy Hook to Eastport.

The conditions of high pressure which have been developing in the extreme Northwest and moving across the country are now giving way to conditions of low pressure, and there has been a rather excessive heating of the whole country east of the Mississippi. Temperteures of 94° have been reported from San Antonio, Shreveport, Valentine, Pierre, Meridian, Montgomery, and Jacksonville. East of the Mississippi River the temperature has reached 90° at Chattanooga and Lynchburg. A marked area of low pressure has formed to the north of Montana, a reading of 29.32 inches having been reported from Prince Albert, in Alberta. The present indications are for a slight increase in temperature in the Atlantic States and the high temperature will probably continue till Saturday at least. Rain has fallen during the past twelve hours on the Atlantic coast, the lower lake region, and New-England. The temperature has risen generally east of the Rocky Mountains, except a slight fall from the Dakotas westward to the Pacific. The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported: During the past twelve hours: Block Island 1.58; Pierre, 1.52; Boston, 1.04. During the past twenty-four hours: Lumberton, N. C., 2.

Boys Confess Being Firebugs.

BOSTON, Aug. 7.—Two fourteen-year-old lads—John McCaffery and James E. Mead of Arlington—were arrested this afternoon charged with setting fire to a saw factory in Arlington last May. Both have confessed the crime.

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ALSO A FEW UNFURNISHED SUITES.

American or European Plan.

This hotel offers cool and luxurious accommodations during the Summer months to tourists and gentlemen and families may be sojourning at distant Summer resorts. Its accessibility and quiet elegance have secured for it the patronage of the best people.

Situated where guests may enjoy beautiful views of the Hudson River and Central Park, now attired in its Summer splendor; it is but one block from the Broadway cable, Sixth and Ninth Avenue elevated railroads, affording quick communication with the lower part of the city.

New-York at this point is recognized as a formidable competitor of the modern Summer resort, cooled as it is by the breezes from the park and river.

The Private Rustic Gardens on the roof are for the use of guests and their friends, who are entertained nightly by the Russian orchestra.

At the MAJESTIC one is isolated from and may escape the heat and bustle of the city and yet remain in touch therewith, thus combining the privileges of the metropolis with the delights of the country. In its size, location, and appointments it is without a peer, and will well repay a visit of inspection. For terms and illustrated booklet, address

R. H. STEARNS, Managing Director.

Hotel Marie Antoinette,

GRAND BOULEVARD & 66th ST.

American and European Plans.

Hotel absolutely fire-proof. All appointments perfect. Apartments furnished or unfurnished. Location convenient to Broadway Cable, Boulevard, 6th, 8th, 9th, and 10th Av. car lines, and 6th and 9th Av. elevated railroads.

A. EUGENE KIRBY, Proprietor.

Situations Wanted—Females.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID.—By Norwegian girl as chambermaid and seamstress; best city reference. G. K., Box 300 Times, Up Town.

Cooks.

COOK.—By first-class Swede in private family; city or country; wages, $25 or $20; best city reference. Call, two days, at 140 East 43d St., first floor.

COOK.—By respectable woman as thorough cook in private family; city or country; best city reference. M. D., Box 389 Times, Up Town.

COOK.—By excellent cook in private family; city or country; no washing; best city reference. 9 East 35th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—A lady wishes to secure day's work for a thoroughly honest American woman cleaning, plain washing, plain sewing. Call Thursday, between 11 and 2 o'clock, at the Ontiora, 200 West 55th St., Apartment 1.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—Experienced; expert fitter; tasteful trimmer; highest-class service rendered; special reduced rates during August; city or country; day or week; reference. D. D., Box 390 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—French; first-class cutter and fitter desires more engagements; private families; supplies her own imported models; $2 day; references. Louise Gauthier, 1,227 Broadway.

Housework.

HOUSEWORK.—By a young Protestant woman to do general housework in private family; good cook, washer, and ironer; city or country; best city reference. G., Box 385 Times, Up Town.

HOUSEWORK, &c.—By a respectable young girl, lately landed, to do housework or to take care of children. 425 West 17th St., Reilly's bell.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By experienced person; competent in all her duties; hairdressing, dressmaking, &c.; good family seamstress; good packer; accustomed to travel; English; best city reference. 70 West 39th St., Lee's box.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS, &c.—By first-class laundress, or would do cooking and washing in small family; three years' reference from last employer; country preferred. 831 7th Av., fifth bell.

LAUNDRESS.—By competent young woman as first-class laundress, assist with chamberwork, in American family; city or country; good city reference. 212 East 28th St., top floor.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By a neat young girl (short time in country) as nurse and to help with sewing, or willing to do chamberwork or light housework. 221 East 32d St., McGuire's bell.

NURSE.—By experienced infant's nurse; takes full charge; willing to live in the country the car round; excellent reference. 224 East 57th St., first floor.

NURSE or CHAMBERMAID and SEAMSTRESS.—By English Protestant girl; good reference. H., Box 392 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—By young girl as nurse or to do chamberwork. 916 6th Av., grocery store.

NURSE.—To one or more children; can furnish first-class reference. 342 6th Av., third floor.

THE "SHORT-AD." CORNER.

A Vacation Wasted.

From Truth.

"I hope you're pleased with us, Sir," said the proprietor of the resort to the departing guest.

"Perfectly, perfectly," heartily responded the guest; "delightful walks and drives, magnificent views, best bathing I ever had, cool, airy rooms, a table equal to the best in the city, and charges reasonable. Why, I never enjoyed a vacation half as much!"

"Thank you, Sir, thank you!" said the beaming host. "I trust you will come again next Summer."

"No, Sir," said the guest, emphatically.

"Why—why not?" asked the astonished host.

"What's the use of spending your Summer at a resort," demanded the guest, "if you can't complain all Winter of the discomforts you endured, and tell how much better off you'd have been if you had staid at home?"

Two Kinds of Good Luck.

From The Chicago Record.

Jones lost a dollar and he felt so bad,
That at once he began to pinch, and when
He'd quite recovered, he found he had
In that time saved a crisp new ten.

Brown wasn't so lucky—he found the bill
That Jones had lost in the rush and rout,
And when he was done with drinking his fill
He found he was just five dollars out.

Sudden Change of Mind.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Watts—You won't mind my leaving my wheel here in your office, will you? I know you don't ride one, but—

Potts—No, I don't ride one very well yet, but I began taking lessons yesterday—

"Er—come to think of it, I guess I won't impose on your good nature, old man."

Clearly Unacceptable.

From The Chicago Tribune.

Attorney (for defense)—You say you have not formed or expressed any opinion in this case? Now, Sir, what do you understand by the word opinion?"

Venireman—Why, I have an idea—"

Attorney—That will do. Your Honor, I challenge this man for cause."

Novelty Gone.

From The Washington Star.

"What has become of the great sprinters?" asked the man who is interested in sports.

"There got to be too many of them," replied the man who knows all about everything. "Catching suburban trains for the city put too many of 'em into first-class training."

In the Zoo.

From Harper's Round Table.

Doctor—What have you been eating lately?

Ostrich Patient—Well, yesterday I ate about three dozen nails, two tin plates, three chair rungs, half a raw potato—

Doctor—That's it; your stomach is too sensitive to stand uncooked vegetables.

Not the Least Interesting Fact.

From Printers' Ink.

Ten years ago the majority of people looked on all advertising as dishonest. Now the majority of people look upon the majority of advertising as strictly honest business news. This is an advance.

A Far Cry.

From The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch.

The man who wrote "the greatest obstacle to progress is prejudice" never rode in a New-York Fifth Avenue stage.

Her Consolation.

From The Ram's Horn.

A homely woman has never been convinced that there is such a thing as a perfect looking glass.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Waitresses

WAITRESS.—First-class; private family; good city references. 614 2d Av.; no cards.

Miscellaneous.

COMPETENT WOMAN WANTS PLACE IN storeroom; city or country; best references. Competent, 210 East 28th St., one flight up.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—By intelligent, sober, trustworthy man; thoroughly familiar with butler's duties; neat, conscientious, and highly recommended for capability and character; one place four years. Competent, Box 393 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—By a thoroughly competent butler; age, 37; in a private family; city or country; good valet; willing and obliging; first-class personal city reference from last employer. J. C., 408 4th Av., tailor's store.

BUTLER or GENERAL INDOOR MAN SERVANT. By a thoroughly competent man; age, 35; single; willing to be generally useful; excellent city references. Butler, 914 6th Av., third floor.

BUTLER.—By first-class butler; nine years' experience; three years last employer; best city and country references. Henry V., care of Mrs. King, 849 2d Av.

BUTLER or VALET.—By respectable man; town or country; just arrived from England; good reference; good appearance; Protestant. G., 1,227 Broadway.

BUTLER.—First-class; understands all his duties; good city reference. Louis, 118 West 31st St., basement bell.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN.—By young man; Swede; thoroughly understands care of fine horses, harness, and carriages; careful driver; strictly sober and honest; best references; no objection to country. A. A., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN and GROOM.—Thoroughly understands business; highest recommendations; temperate, obliging, industrious, trustworthy; economical. Buyson, 413 West 28th St.

COACHMAN.—Thoroughly experienced; unexceptionable recommendations from prominent families; temperate, trustworthy; moderate expectations. F., 423 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Single; 34; understands the business thoroughly; experienced city driver; sober and reliable; eight years' first-class reference. J. M., Box 394 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—By a young man; married; understands the care of gentlemen's road and carriage horses; good city driver; reference. S. E., 1,777 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—First-class; thoroughly understands horses, carriages; eleven years' personal references; honest, sober, willing, obliging; last employer certify. Curley, 911 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—By young man; thoroughly understands his business; willing and obliging; first-class written or personal references; city or country. Coachman, 50 East 60th St.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman, whom he can confidently recommend to any person requiring his services. E. S., 240 West 67th St.

COACHMAN or GROOM.—Single; 25; ten years' splendid city references; thoroughly understands business. Faithful, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN.—By young man as coachman or second man; best references. A. M., Box 391 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Private family; by young man just disengaged; understands indoor work, care lawn roads; good valet; excellent references. H., Box 328 Times, Up Town.

USEFUL MAN.—By young Englishman; care of horses, gardening, milking; competent; good references. H. K., Box 190 Times Office.

Miscellaneous.

BOY, SIXTEEN; JUST LEFT SCHOOL; AMbitious; willing; good penman; accurate; position in office or otherwise; teachers' reference. W., Barrett, 240 East 57th St., top floor.

COOK.—By a first-class French chef, with best references; in a private family. J. P., Box 290 Times, Up Town.

YOUNG LAWYER solicits collections from large firms; why not give young man preference, where personal attention counts? all law business. J., Box 200, Times.

YOUNG SWEDE; 21; EDUCATED; EXCELlent references; punctual; industrious; private family or doctor. Oscar, 413 West 28th St.

Help Wanted—Females.

WANTED—A first-class cook, by the week. Call, between 11 and 12 o'clock, Thursday, 23 East 26th St., basement.

The word "Up-town" in the short ads. refers to The Times's up-town office, No. 1,269 Broadway, (32d St.,) which is open daily from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Summer Resorts. Summer Resorts. Summer Resorts. Summer Resorts.

NOTICE.—Readers of The New-York Times going out of town can have the paper mailed to them for 90 cents per month, and the address changed as often as desired.

NEW-YORK. ADIRONDACKS.

ADIRONDACK TIME TABLE.

8:33 A. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station with through Wagner vestibule parlor cars for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via the Adirondack Division of the New-York Central R.R.

6:25 P. M. Train leaves Grand Central Station, with through Wagner vestibule sleeping cars, for **SARANAC LAKE** and **LAKE PLACID,** via Adirondack division of the New-York Central Railroad; also through sleeping cars for Plattsburg, via D. & H., connecting with Chateaugay R. R. for Saranac Lake and Lake Placid.

SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.

HOTEL AMPERSAND, EATON & YOUNG, SARANAC LAKE. N. Y.—Leave N. Y. City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A.M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A.M.

ALGONQUIN, JOHN HARDING, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 6:25 P. M.; arrive 6:40 P. M., 6:20 A. M., and, via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

BERKELEY, STREETER & DENNISON, SARANAC LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N.Y.City,G.C.S.,8:33A.M.,6:25 P.M.; arrive6:40PM,6:25AM,and,viaChate'gay,11:05AM

DEL MONTE. Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 6:40 PM, 6:25 AM, and via Chateaugay, 11:05 A. M.

RIVERSIDE INN. Lve N.Y.8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar.6:40 PM, 6:25, 11:05 AM.

LAKE PLCID, N. Y.

RUISSEAUMONT, T. E. KRUMBHOLZ.—(Lve N.Y.C., G.C.S.,8:33AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 AM.

STEVENS HOUSE. Lve N.Y.,G.C.S., 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 AM, and, via Chateaugay, 11:30 A. M.

LAKE PLACID HOUSE, BALDWIN & FRENCH.—Leave N.Y.8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar.7:10PM,7 & 11:30AM.

WHITEFACE INN, Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM,6:25 PM; ar. 7:10 PM, 7 & 11:30 AM.

RAY BROOK HOUSE, RAY BROOK, N. Y. Lve N.Y. 8:33 AM, 6:25 PM; arrive 6:57 PM, 6:41 AM, 11:18 AM.

PAUL SMITH'S, PAUL SMITH HOTEL CO., PAUL SMITH'S, N. Y.—Leaves New-York City, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M., and 7 P. M.; arrive 6:30 P. M. and 6:11 A. M.

SARANAC INN, D.W. RIDDLE, UPPER SARANAC LAKE.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive at Inn 6:00 P.M. and 5:47 A. M. Stage and steamer for Wawbeek.

WAWBEEK, UPPER SARANAC LAKE, N.Y.—Leave N. Y. City, G. C. S., 8:33 A.M., 7 P.M.; arrive 8 P.M., 8:30 A.M.

HOTEL CHILDWOLD, CHILDWOLD PARK,NY.—W.M.F. INGOLD.—Leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 8:33 A. M. and 7 P. M.; arrive 5:20 P. M. and 5:02 A. M.

9:40 A. M. Adirondack Ex. lva. Grand Central Station, through parlor cars for Lake George, Hotel Champlain, Plattsburg, connecting at Saratoga for Luzerne, Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, & Long Lake; at Westport for Elizabethtown & Keene Valley; at Fort Kent for Ausable Chasm; at Plattsburg for Chateaugay Lake, Loon Lake, Lake Placid, Saranac Lake, & Paul Smith's.

6:25 P. M. Through sleepers from Grand Central Station for Saratoga, Lake Champlain, connecting at Hotel Champlain for Lake Placid.

6 P. M. TROY LINE STEAMERS City of Troy and Saratoga, foot of West 10th St., North River, daily, except Saturday, connecting with through parlor cars for Adirondacks, Saratoga, Lake George, Lake Champlain, Plattsburg, making direct connection for Schroon Lake, Blue Mountain Lake, Raquette Lake, Long Lake, Elizabethtown, Keene Valley, and Ausable Chasm; and for Poultney, Manchester, Wilmington, and Burlington, Vt.

PROSPECT HOUSE, BLUE MOUNTAIN LAKE, N. Y.—W. T. GRAFF, Manager.—Trains leave New-York, Grand Central Station, 12:10 night. Blue Mt. Lake reached 5:30 P. M. next day.

THE CHATEAUGAY, CHATEAUGAY LAKE, N. Y.—Leave N. Y., G. C. S., 6:25 P. M. By Hudson River boats, 6 P. M. Arrive 10 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

FOR FULTON CHAIN.

7:00 P.M. FRIDAYS ONLY. Through sleeping car for Fulton Chain, leaves Grand Central Station via Adirondack Division of the New-York Central, making direct connections for Old Forge, Raquette, and Blue Mountain Lakes. Returning, leaves Fulton Chain, Sundays only, 11:30 P. M., arriving New-York 7:45 Monday morning.

GLEN LAKE HOUSE,

near Lake George. Dry mountain air, beautiful scenery, all amusements, excellent cuisine, moderate rates. S. T. BIRDSALL, Prop., Glen Lake, N. Y.

ROCKY POINT INN.

Head of Fourth Lake, Fulton Chain, Adirondacks. Open June 15th. For illustrated folder, &c., address "Rocky Point Inn Company, Old Forge, N. Y."

CEDAR GROVE COTTAGE,

On Lake Champlain, near Hotel Champlain, meeting place of American Canoe Association. W. H. REED, Valcour, N. Y.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS.

RICHFIELD SPRINGS, N. Y.

HOTEL EARLINGTON

Rebuilt, enlarged, refurnished; offers the finest accommodations in RICHFIELD SPRINGS. NEW BICYCLE OVAL.

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Beautifully located in Earlington Park, New, modern; moderate rates.
E. M. EARLE & SON.
New-York Office, Hotel Bristol, 5th Av. & 42d St.

LONG ISLAND.

Manhattan Beach.

Swept by Ocean Breezes.

MANHATTAN HOTEL.

ORIENTAL HOTEL.

The finest hotels on the Atlantic Coast.

"THE EDGEMERE."

Unbounded success of the new and fashionable Summer resort opened this season at Edgemere, L. I., between Arverne and Wave Crest, sixteen miles from New-York. Patronized by the best people. Guests charmed with its refined and abundant hospitality. Surf and still water bathing in perfection; fifty private baths. Boating, fishing—everything that makes seaside life delightful, socially and otherwise. Open till October. For circular address

A. E. DICK, Edgemere, Long Island.

LONG BEACH

On the Atlantic, forty-five minutes from New-York, via Long Island Railroad; strictly first-class hotel at reasonable rates; special terms by the week.

Address or telegraph.

THOMAS H. BRUSH.

ON THE OCEAN FRONT. 30 MINUTES FROM NEW-YORK CITY.

HOTEL ARVERNE, ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA,

LONG ISLAND.
B. H. YARD, Proprietor.
Send for descriptive pamphlets.

Summer Homes on Long Island.

"Long Island," a new illustrated descriptive book, and "Summer Homes," a book describing hotels and boarding houses on Long Island, free upon application at 113, 192, 960, and 1,313 Broadway, New-York; at 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn Eagle Summer Bureau, and at Flatbush Av. Station L. I. R. R., Brooklyn, or send 6 cents in stamps to H. M. SMITH, Traffic Manager L. I. R. R., Long Island City.

PLAZA PARK HOTEL.

Sea Cliff, L. I.; new house, new furnishings; electric lights; table the best; bathing; boating, fishing; terms, $10 to $20.

SOUTHAMPTON, L. I.—KIRBY HOUSE, STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS.

Terms, $3 per day and upward; $15 to $28 per week.

ARVERNE-BY-THE-SEA, L. I.—Holmes Cottage, near ocean and Gaston Av. station; superior table.

NEW-YORK. STATEN ISLAND.

THE "GOOD ROADS" MOVEMENT

Began on

STATEN ISLAND,

And since July 1, 1890, over

$350,000 Has been spent for the construction and maintenance of highways alone on Staten Island, not including road improvements made by the villages. The result is that to-day Staten Island has 50 MILES of macadam roads, and is far in advance of most sections of New-York State in the excellence of its highways. Its picturesque scenery and its good roads have made Staten Island a favorite resort for all who enjoy

CYCLING AND DRIVING. Bicycles carried free on boats and trains. A road map of Staten Island sent free upon application to R. W. Pollock, General Traffic Agent, Foot Whitehall St., New-York, N. Y.

SOUTH BEACH. The favorite seaside resort reached by frequent boats from foot of Whitehall St. Excellent facilities for learning to swim at Floating Bath, Tompkinsville.

SUMMER AND WINTER HOMES On Staten Island, within 40 minutes of the city. Living expenses 25 per cent. less than in New-York City. Pure water, high ground, excellent drainage, handsome churches, superior educational facilities.

If you have children go to Staten Island!

Where they will have healthful out-of-door life, with educational advantages equal to those in the city.

10 Miles for 10 cents.

Commutation Tickets at Reduced Rates.

CATSKILLS.

Hotel Kaaterskill.

EXPRESS TRAINS THROUGH IN FOUR HOURS FROM NEW-YORK CITY. LEAVE GRAND CENTRAL DEPOT 9:40 A. M. AND 3:30 P. M.; ALSO FROM WEST 42D ST., VIA WEST SHORE RAILROAD, LEAVING AT 11 A. M. AND 3:45 P. M.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

LAUREL HOUSE. Special rates for July.
THE GARDEN SPOT OF THE CATSKILLS. Electric bells, baths, and all improvements. CONCERTS DAILY. 3 minutes from R.R. station. Under management of J. R. PALMER, of PALMER HOUSE, LAKEWOOD, N. J.

HUNTER MT. PROSPECT HOUSE.

14th season; accommodation for 200; elevation, 1,850 ft; scenic beauties; perfect sanitation; water absolutely pure; amusement hall, bowling alley. JAS. M. CANNANE, Hunter, N. Y.

THE HUNTER HOUSE.

On the mountains, 1,644 ft. elevation; 20th season; table first-class; billiards, bowling alley; good livery. Address M. C. VAN PELT, Hunter, N. Y.

HIGH FALLS HOUSE.

Catskill Mountains; accommodation for 25 guests; home comforts; fresh farm produce; beautiful views and walks; five minutes to Post Office; rates, $6 to $8 per week.
J. HOLLENBECK, Kiskatom, N. Y.

GRANT HOUSE,

JEFFERSON HEIGHTS. CATSKILL, N. Y.
For rates, circulars, &c., address
GRANT & CORNELL.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.

O'HARA HOUSE, Lexington, Greene County, N. Y.—First-class accommodations for 125 guests; located in the centre of all principal points of attraction. Send for circular.
B. O'HARA, Proprietor.

"CORNISH HOUSE,"

Catskill Mountains. Strictly first-class; accommodates 100; rates, $8 to $15 a week.
J. C. CORNISH, Prop., Pine Hill, N. Y.

PLEASANT DRIVE, HUNTER TO WINDHAM, nine miles, given boarders free. COE'S MOUNTAIN HOME. Windham, N. Y.

LAKE GEORGE.

THE ANTLERS,

LAKE GEORGE, N. Y.,
a delightful place for the Summer; grand scenery, boating, bathing, fishing; terms reasonable.
JEROME BURTON, Proprietor.

Carpenter House,

Half-way between D. & H. Depot and cable road up Prospect Mountain; $2 per day; special rates by week. Free 'bus. J. H. CARPENTER, Proprietor.

HUNDRED ISLAND HOUSE,

Lake George. Under new management. Thoroughly refitted and refurnished. Send for descriptive circular. HENRY E. NICHOLS, Manager.

MOHICAN HOUSE,

BOULTON-ON-LAKE-GEORGE.
Rates, $3 per day. FRANK CLARK, Proprietor.

PEARL POINT HOUSE.—Opens June 1; closes Oct. 1. P. O. address, Shelving Rock, Washington Co., N. Y. JENNIE BRADLEY, Lessee.

SARATOGA.

GRAND UNION HOTEL

Saratoga Springs.

For illustrated pamphlet address
WOOLLEY & GERRANS, Proprietors.
Also proprietors of the
HOTEL IROQUOIS,
the only fire-proof hotel in Buffalo.

MISCELLANEOUS.

THE HIGHLAND HOUSE,

GARRISON-ON-HUDSON, N. Y.
Only 1¼ hours from New-York City. Pure mountain air, purest spring water, and sanitary plumbing. Now open. Write for circulars and prices. At Buckingham Hotel Thursdays, 1:30 to 3:30 P. M.
J. W. & G. W. GARRISON.

DUTCHER HOUSE

AND COTTAGES, PAWLING, N. Y.
First-class accommodations. 90 MINUTES from Grand Central Depot, Harlem R. R. 8 fast trains daily, each way. Send for circular.
C. V. LANSING, Manager.

NEW-JERSEY.

NORMANDIE-BY-THE-SEA,

NEAR SEABRIGHT, N. J.,
Under the management of Ferdinand P. Earle.
SPECIAL RATES FOR AUGUST AND SEPTEMBER.
TAKE BOAT FOOT RECTOR STREET.

OCEAN GROVE.

OCEAN GROVE.
New-Philadelphia and Annex.
4 Ocean Pathway, one door from the ocean. Superior Chef.

PENNSYLVANIA.

PAXINOSA INN

EASTON, PENN.

Direct trolley connection. Special rates for Sunday, including fares, at Railroad ticket offices. For terms address
JOHN MAXWELL, Manager.

WATER GAP HOUSE.—Delaware Water Gap, Pa.; a beautiful mountain resort in Northern Pennsylvania; three hours from New-York, D. L. and W. R. R.; hotel modern and complete.
L. W. BRODHEAD.

CATARACT HOUSE, WATER GAP, PENN.—Elite mountain resort, health, and pleasure; capacity, 300; boating, fishing, lake, and river; hops, tennis, coaching. L. M. TUCKER.

NEW-YORK. STATEN ISLAND.

NEW-YORK. STATEN ISLAND.

VERMONT. GREEN MOUNTAINS.

VERMONT AND LAKE CHAMPLAIN TIME TABLE

9 A. M. via Spring'fd Dly except Sun. 9:40 A.M via Troy Daily except Sun. Daily 4 P.M. via Spring'd 6:25 P. M., via Troy.

GREEN MOUNTAIN FLYER Lvs. G. C. S. d'ly except Sun. with parlor cars for Brandon, Orwell, Middlebury, Vergennes, Burlington, Waterbury, Montpelier, Randolph, Milton, St. Albans, Swanton, and Highgate Springs. Trains lve. G. C. S. daily with parlor cars and sleepers, for above points. Connection made at Burlington and Rouse's Point with steamer for all Summer resorts on North Islands of Lake Champlain.

LAKE DUNMORE HOUSE, E.E.PIERCE, SALISBURY, VT. Trains leave G. C. S. 9 and 9:40 A. M. 4 and 6:25 P. M. Arrive 2:53 A. M., 5:22 P. M.

EAGLE INN, ORWELL, VT. F. B. KIMBALL.—Leave Grand Central Station 9 A.M., 9:40 A.M. Arrive 6 P.M. Special rates for September. Book on application.

LAKE ST. CATHERINE HOUSE,

Wells, Vt., among Green Mountains, on lake shore; boating, bathing, fishing, music. Terms reasonable. IRVING WOOD, Proprietor.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

Bomoseen House, Castleton, Vt. Accommodates 150. Send for circulars. W. C. Mound, Proprietor.

LAKE BOMOSEEN, CASTLETON, VT.

Prospect House. HORACE B. ELLIS, Manager.

GREEN MOUNTAINS.

THE LAKE VIEW IN THE PINES, Poultney, Vt. Special rates for September. Illustrated book mailed. PETER J. GRIFFITH.

Excursions.

MANHATTAN BEACH

Leave Foot 34th St., E. R., N. Y.

ROUND TRIP, 40 CENTS.

5:30, 6:40, 7:40, 9:20, 11:00 A. M.; 12:10, 1:10, 1:40, 2:10, 2:40, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:40, 5:10, 5:40, 6:00, 6:40, 7:10, 7:40, 8:00, 8:30, 9:00, 9:30, 10:00 P. M.

NEW SHORT LINE.

BROOKLYN BRIDGE

TERMINUS 5TH AV. ELEVATED, BROOKLYN. ROUND TRIP, including Elevated fare, 35 CTS. Leave hourly from 7:03 A. M. to 1:03 P. M., and half hourly from 1:33 to 11:03 P. M.

LEAVE WHITEHALL ST., N. Y., via Bay Ridge, round trip 45 cents.
Hourly from 7:10 A. M. to 1:10 P. M., and half hourly from 1:40 P. M. to 9:10 P. M.

CONEY ISLAND. Culver Route.

Round Trip, 25 Cents.

Leave foot Whitehall St. hourly from 7:20 A. M. to 10:10 A. M., and half hourly thereafter until 9:40, 10:20 P. M.

ROCKAWAY BEACH.

Leave foot 34th St., E. R., 6:30, 8:20, 9:30, 10:50 A. M.; 12:20, 1:20, 2:20, 3:30, 4:20, 5:20, 6:30, 7:20, 8:10, 9:10 P. M.

ROUND TRIP, 50 CENTS.

IRON STEAMBOAT COMPANY.

THE ONLY ALL-WATER ROUTE TO **CONEY ISLAND.**

ROUND TRIP REDUCED TO 25c.

LANDING AT THE NEW IRON PIER EXCLUSIVELY. TO-DAY'S TIME TABLE, subject to change:

FROM WEST 22D ST., N. R.: 9:00, 10:00, 11:00 A. M., 12:00 M., 12:45, 1:30, 2:15, 3:00, 4:00, 5:00, 6:00, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00 P. M. FROM PIER (NEW) NO. 1 N. R. a half hour later.

RETURNING, LEAVE CONEY ISLAND (from New Iron Pier) 10:40, 11:40 A. M., 12:40, 1:40, 2:25, 3:10, 3:55, 4:40, 5:40, 6:40, 7:40, 8:40, 9:40, 10:40 P. M.

Tickets on sale at all down-town track stations of the Elevated Railroads.

East Side passengers transferred free to Battery Place. Returning, East Side passengers deposit tickets at Battery Place, and are transferred free to the East Side.

FOR LONG BRANCH,

LANDING AT NEW IRON PIER.
Leave Pier 1 N. R., 10:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
Leave Bridge Dock, Brooklyn, 9:00 A. M., 3:30 P. M.
Leave Long Branch, 12:15 P. M., 6:15 P. M.
EXCURSION TICKETS, 75 CENTS.

Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

LOW RATE EXCURSION TO

Mauch Chunk and Glen Onoko,

In the Pennsylvania Blue Ridge Mountains, with an exciting hour's ride on the Popular

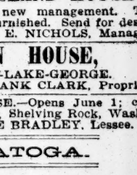
SWITCHBACK RAILROAD,

WEDNESDAY, AUG. 14.

A special express train, carrying lunch car, will leave New-York, from foot of Liberty St., North River, at 8:30 A. M.

Fare for round trip: From New-York, $2.25. Switchback tickets at half rates if purchased on excursion train.

THE WORLD'S PLEASURE GROUNDS!



A delightful sail on fast-going steamers. Two grand concerts daily. Magnificent foliage, rare plants and horticultural wonders. An unequaled menagerie, magnificent aviary, mammoth aquarium, grand museum, all Free. Genuine Glen Island Dairy. Boating, bathing, fishing, bowling & billiards. Elaborate Dinners a la carte, "Klein Deutschland." "The Castle," Tarrytown-on-Hudson, N. Y. Advantages city and suburb. Refer to Rt. Rev. H. C. Potter, Hon. Chauncey M. Depew.

TIME TABLE—STEAMERS LEAVE Pier 18, N. R., Cortlandt St., 8.45, 9.15, 9.45, 10.45 A. M.; 12 M.; 1.30, 2, 2.30, 3.30, 5.15 P.M. Pier 5th St., Brklyn, 9.05, 9.35, 10.05, 11.05 A.M.; 12.30, 1.00, 2.00, 2.30, 3.30 P. M. East 23d St., 9.30, 10, 10.30, 11.30 A.M., 12.30, 2.15, 2.45, 4.15, 5.45 P.M. LEAVE GLEN ISLAND 10.45 A.M. for 23d St. and Pier 18, N.R.; 11.45 A.M. and 12.45 P.M. for Pier 18 only; 3.15, 5, 5.30, 6, 7 and 8 P.M. for all landings.—Extra Boats Sundays.

EXCURSION 20 CENTS.

ERIE LINES,
—EVERY SUNDAY—
SHOHOLA GLEN,

107 miles from New-York, on the banks of the beautiful Delaware River, 1,000 feet above the sea.

$1.00 ROUND TRIP. $1.00

First express train leaves Chambers St. 9 A. M. Second express at 9:30 A. M.
Five minutes earlier from West 23d St.
Five hours at the Glens. Home by 8:30 P. M.

CRE-NWOOD LAKE.
75c. ROUND TRIP. 75c.

Special express train leaves Chambers St. 9:45 A. M. West 23d St. 9:40 A. M. Six to eight hours at Glens. Choice of two express trains returning. Home by 7:00 or 9:00 P. M.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH & POUGHKEEPSIE.

DAILY EXCURSION, (EXCEPT SUNDAYS,) by DAY LINE STEAMERS
"NEW-YORK" and "ALBANY."
From Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex)..9 A.M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier..8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.....9 "
Returning, due in New-York 5:30 P. M.
MOR

IOWA FOR SOUND MONEY

Free-Coinage Men Routed in the Democratic Convention.

A FULL STATE TICKET NOMINATED

The Friends of an Honest Currency Control the Convention at All Times and Dictate the Platform.

Governor—W. F. BABB of Mount Pleasant.
Lieutenant Governor—S. L. BESTOW of Charlton.
Superintendent of Public Instruction—L. B. PARSHALL of Maquoketa.
Railway Commissioner—GEORGE K. JENKINS of Dubuque.
Judge of the Supreme Court—G. HARPER of Burlington.

MARSHALLTOWN, Iowa, Aug. 7.—Sound money won a decisive victory in the Democratic State Convention to-day, after a square fight against free silver. Three months ago the man who would have predicted such a result would have been deemed wholly devoid of political foresight. But the advocates of an honest currency have been bold, aggressive, and energetic, and, aided by the daily multiplying evidences of returning prosperity, have succeeded in bringing to their senses the majority of those Democrats who had been led to a partial adherence to false financial doctrines.

The free-coinage men have also been active in the canvass preliminary to the convention, but they have recently realized that they were making a losing fight. Their defeat to-day was not unexpected, but it was more complete than they had looked for.

Two of the eleven members of the Platform Committee offered a free-coinage plank.

By a vote of 652 to 420, the free-coinage plank was rejected, and the following platform was then adopted:

The Democratic Party of Iowa, in convention assembled, reaffirms the National platform of the party adopted in Chicago in 1892, and points with satisfaction to the evidences of the wisdom of that convention, of the results accomplished according to its promises, to the evidence of returning prosperity, the restoration of wages, and the re-establishment of industry upon a prosperous basis—conditions which have extorted congratulations from even the Republicans of Iowa.

We declare the rescue of the finances of the country from the baleful effects of the Sherman law, the repeal of the un-American Federal Election law, and the uprooting of McKinleyism to be work worthy of the history and prestige of the great Democratic Party and of a courageous Democratic Administration.

We reaffirm the following portion of the seventh plank of the last National Democratic Convention: "We hold to the use of both gold and silver as the standard money of the country and to the coinage of both gold and silver without discrimination against either metal or charge for mintage; but the dollar unit of coinage of both metals must be of equal intrinsic and exchangeable value, or be adjusted by such safeguards of legislation as shall insure the maintenance of the parity of the two metals, and the equal power of every dollar, at all times, in the market, and in the payment of debts, and we demand that all paper currency shall be kept at par with and redeemable in such coin."

We insist upon this policy as especially necessary for the protection of the farmers and laboring classes, the first and most defenseless victims of unstable money and a fluctuating currency.

We condemn the cowardice and trickery of the Republican Party of Iowa in failing to meet, in its last State platform, any of the issues important and vital to the interests of our State, and we ask upon it the sober judgment of an intelligent people.

We believe that the mulct law fails to meet the requirements of a good excise statute. It is unfair as between communities and imposes hardships upon property owners, and it compromises the honor of the State in declaring the sale of liquors a crime and in condoning the offense for a money consideration. We repeat our demand of the past five years for a local option high license law, and on behalf of the commercial interests of our State we favor a law permitting the manufacture of liquors, thus affording a market for the products of the farm and labor of the State and saving to our people the enormous sums now expended in other States.

We favor the election of United States Senators by direct vote of the people.

We favor just and liberal pensions to all deserving veterans.

We reiterate our unflinching opposition to all monopolies and trusts, and call for enactments which shall establish and maintain all kinds.

We demand that our State institutions be governed by a single non-partisan Board of Control, which can intelligently comprehend their relative wants and economically and justly apportion among the whole that which their just requirements demand.

We favor the speedy completion of the Hennepin Canal and the deepening of the waterways from the great lakes to the ocean, so as to enable ocean vessels to pass through.

Interest in the financial utterance to be made was greater than in the ticket to be nominated at all times, until after the platform had been adopted. Temporary Chairman Nathaniel French brought the money question to the front in his opening remarks by declaring that bimetallism could only be secured by common agreement of the commercial nations of the world.

The first test of strength on the silver question came on the election of permanent Chairman J. H. Shields being proposed by the sound-money men and S. L. Beston, ex-Lieutenant Governor, by the free-coinage advocates. Shields received 651 votes and Beston 417.

After Chairman Shields's speech, as the Committee on Resolutions was not ready to report, the time was taken up by speakers who discussed the two reports which were expected. J. L. Buckley of Mason City presented the majority report of the Committee on Resolutions.

S. B. Evans of Ottumwa presented a minority report, signed by himself and S. A. Brewster of Creston, recommending the substitution of a financial plank declaring for the free coinage of gold and silver at the ratio of 16 to 1. The substitute was rejected, 652 to 420.

Judge W. F. Babb of Mount Pleasant, a sound-money man, was nominated for Governor by acclamation. In the same manner the nomination for Lieutenant Governor went to S. L. Bestow of Charlton, who has been Lieutenant Governor and is an advocate of free silver. The nomination for Railroad Commissioner went to Col. George K. Jenkins of Dubuque, and for State Superintendent to L. B. Parshall of Maquoketa. There were two candidates for Supreme Judge, and a ballot was required. G. Harper, ex-State Senator, of Burlington, was nominated, defeating E. E. Hasner of Independence.

Judge W. F. Babb, nominated for Governor, is a native of Iowa. He was born in Des Moines County forty-five years ago. He entered Iowa Wesleyan University at Mount Pleasant, and in 1862 entered the Union Army, serving two years. Returning, he finished his university course, studied law, and began the practice of his profession in Mount Pleasant, where he has since resided. He has been successful at the bar and has twice been elected to the bench in a district strongly Republican, largely because of his personal popularity. He is in demand as a lecturer. He is widely known in Iowa through his work in connection with the Methodist Church.

MISSISSIPPI DEMOCRATS NOMINATE.

Their Platform, When Made, Will Declare for Free Silver.

Governor—A. J. McLAURIN of Rankin.
Lieutenant Governor—J. H. JONES of Wilkinson.
Secretary of State—J. T. POWER of Hinds.
Auditor—W. D. HOLDER of Lafayette.
Treasurer—M. Q. May of Simpson.

JACKSON, Miss., Aug. 7.—The Democratic Convention to-day began the construction of a ticket without adopting a platform. There is no doubt, however, that a resolution favoring the free coinage of silver at a ratio of 16 to 1 will eventually be adopted. Senator George was elected permanent Chairman, receiving 156 votes against 131 cast for C. C. Miller.

At the conclusion of Senator George's speech, which was a free-silver utterance, ex-Senator McLaurin of Rankin was nominated for Governor by acclamation. He made a short speech, thanking the convention for the distinguished honor, no man ever being nominated Governor of Mississippi by acclamation before.

Other nominations followed in rapid succession, all nominated on the first ballot, as follows: Lieutenant Governor—Col. J. H. Jones of Wilkinson; Secretary of State—J. T. Power of Hinds; Auditor—Col. W. D. Holder of Lafayette; Treasurer—M. Q. May of Simpson.

Pending the nomination for Attorney General, over which there will be a hard struggle, the convention adjourned until morning.

Mr. McLaurin, the candidate for Governor, is a native of Rankin County, Miss., and is forty-four years of age. He first came into public notice in 1894, when elected to fill Senator Walthall's unexpired term in the United States Senate. He championed the cause of free silver and the first day he took his seat voted against the confirmation of Hornblower for the Supreme Court bench. His record in the Senate made him friends at home, and when he announced his ambition to be Governor, he swept aside all opposition, the two other aspirants abandoning the race.

QUAY MEN PROFESS CONFIDENCE.

They Say They Expect to Have a Majority in the State Convention.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Aug. 7.—At the Quay headquarters an estimate was given to-night of the probable result in the country counties that still have to hold primaries.

Five counties will hold primaries Saturday, and seventeen delegates will be elected from them to the State Convention. The Quay people say that, although the Administration claims these counties, they concede only Perry to the Hastings forces, place Montgomery and York in the doubtful column, and claim Juniata and Adams for Quay. The remaining country counties will hold their primaries Saturday, Aug. 17. They are Cameron, Fulton, Chester, Mifflin, Lycoming, and Lehigh, and they will elect sixteen delegates. Quay claims all of these counties but Lycoming, which has three delegates.

According to the figuring of the Quay men, if the Senator should get only three of the delegates to be elected next Saturday and thirteen on the 17th, he will have 150 votes in the convention, with Philadelphia still to be heard from on the 20th of the month. A majority in the convention is 145.

New-Jersey Republican Convention.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The call for the Republican State Convention, to be held in Trenton at noon Sept. 19 next, to nominate a candidate for Governor, was issued to-day. The apportionment of delegates is one for every 200 Republican votes cast at the last Gubernatorial election, and one for every additional 100 or fraction thereof, each ward and township to have at least one delegate. According to this apportionment, there will be 842 delegates, unless the new boroughs recently formed increase it.

DESERTED IN A CITY HOTEL

LITTLE JAMES MILTON ROGERS ABANDONED BY A MAN.

He Says His Uncle Charlie Brought Him Here from His Grandma Shephard's Home in Vermont.

A pretty, bright-faced little boy, wearing a little blue sailor suit and a broad sailor hat, might have been seen yesterday afternoon entering the building of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children.

James Milton Rogers is the name given by the little fellow, who is not much more than a baby. He is only five years old. According to the story told in court yesterday, he was deserted at the Continental Hotel, at Broadway and Twentieth Street, early Tuesday morning.

A man entered the hotel about 10 o'clock Monday night, with the child, and engaged and paid for a room, to which he took the little one. The man entered the elevator about 1 o'clock Tuesday morning and rode to the ground floor. Since then he has not been seen.

Mary Collins, one of the chambermaids in the hotel, found the boy alone in the room Tuesday morning. The door of the room was not locked. She dressed him, and he was taken down stairs and had his breakfast. Later in the day he had his luncheon, and at night, no one having appeared to claim him, E. W. Merrifield, the proprietor of the hotel, communicated with the Gerry society, and its agent took Master James in charge.

The boy was not frightened at being left alone, but enjoyed himself thoroughly at the hotel, and the employes of the house were sorry to lose his company. He sat on the seats in the hotel office with the porters and bellboys during his enforced stay, and appeared very much at home.

He refused to talk at first, saying that his papa had said that he would whip him if he told any one anything about himself.

Finally he told about his living with his Grandma Shephard and his Aunt Fannie, whose last name was Blaine, in the country, and he played and made mudpies. He had come to New-York with his Uncle Charlie, he said, and his grandma had cried when she said good-bye to him. That was in Vermont, and he had been driven to the cars in the wagon of a man whose name, as the child pronounced it, sounded like Grundell. His father lived a long way off, he said, and wrote letters that his grandmother read aloud. He did not know the man who took him to the hotel.

The clothes left at the hotel for the child included an extra suit and underclothes. The marks had been removed from all the clothes, with the exception of the hat, which bore the maker's name and address, "J. Dwight Tuxbury & Sons, general furnishers, Windsor, Vt." In a handkerchief $2 was found knotted in one corner.

The boy's missing companion registered as "Henry Robert, New Ark, N. J.," making two words of the city name. This was looked upon as evidence that he was not familiar with that part of the country.

The child was taken before Magistrate Deuel in the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning by Agent Moore of the Gerry society. He was committed to the care of the society, pending a search for his relatives. In the meantime he is not at home to visitors at the society rooms, where he is passing the time very pleasantly.

"There is no danger of our not finding where he belongs," said the Superintendent of the society yesterday. "We have not failed in a case of this kind in twenty years."

PEDDLERS ATTACKED BY TRAMPS

James McManus Severely Injured and His Wife Choked Near Rahway.

RAHWAY, N. J., Aug. 7.—James McManus was attacked and nearly beaten to death last night by a gang of tramps at Colonia, about two miles from this place. McManus peddles dry goods and notions about the country, and was on his way to Philadelphia. He was accompanied by his wife. The couple were seated in their wagon, and had only got a short distance from Colonia Station, when they were stopped by the tramps, who sprang from each side of the road and caught the horse by the bridle.

Several of the tramps leaped into the wagon and dragged the peddler and his wife into the road. The peddler was pounded over the head and body with clubs until he was unconscious. His wife was choked by one of the desperadoes so that she could not make an outcry. The tramps secured considerable money and plundered the wagon of such of its contents as suited their fancy. They then disappeared in the woods with their booty, and have not been seen since.

McManus, attended by his wife, still lies in a barn at Colonia, as the doctors say his condition is too serious for him to be removed at present. Since the tramps have been driven out of Rahway for fear of being put to work on the streets, fettered with a ball and chain, Colonia and other stations south of here have been infested with the vagrants. The farmers have suffered much from their depredations.

DEMOCRATS GOING TO SARATOGA

No Announcement Yet as to the State Committee's Meeting.

A call for a meeting of the Democratic State Committee to be held in Saratoga next week may be issued in a few days. Nothing has as yet been definitely announced on the subject, but many conspicuous Democratic politicians are about to move in the direction of Saratoga.

Lieut. Gov. Sheehan, who is the New-York State member of the Democratic National Committee, will go to Saratoga to-morrow. Ex-Corporation Counsel William H. Clark and his family will go to-day. They will stay at the United States Hotel. Ex-Mayor Hugh J. Grant may go up this week, but on what day is not known. He will, of course, go to visit his father-in-law, United States Senator Edward Murphy, who is spending the Summer at his cottage there. Ex-Gov. Flower will go up to spend Sunday, at least. Chairman James W. Hinkley, of the State Committee, may reach the Springs within a few days.

Senator Hill is expected to go to Wolfert's Roost from Normandie-by-the-Sea soon, and it will not be many days before marked activity is shown on the part of Democratic politicians.

COL. WARING ON HIS WORK

Good Government Club G Learns How Streets Are Cleaned.

RESPECTS TO CONTROLLER FITCH

His Policy Toward the Street Cleaning Department Declared to Have Caused the City Great Loss.

The headquarters of Good Government Club G, of the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Assembly Districts, at 758 Eighth Avenue, was thronged last night because of the announcement that Col. George E. Waring, Jr., Commissioner of Street Cleaning, would make an address.

Francis Skinner, President of the club, and Vice-President Wallace Reed, received Col. Waring, and part of the routine business was avoided in order that the guest of the evening might not be delayed.

In introducing Col. Waring as a man who had made the streets of New-York clean and kept them so, Mr. Skinner said Good Government Clubs had done much work in aid of the Street Cleaning Department and he had no hesitation in saying that they had done a great deal of good. He announced that the address would comprehend some allusions to the work of Tammany hold-overs, and their policy of obstruction to the work of Col Waring to gain political capital. Col. Waring said:

When I began to address Good Government Clubs last Winter the question of clean streets was largely a problematical one. A good many thought it impossible, that vast sums of money would be spent, and that there would be nothing to show for it.

Well, we have spent much money, but, keeping within the limits of modesty, I venture to say that we have accomplished a great deal. What we have done has not been due solely to an expenditure of money, but to silent and earnest interest of the people themselves and quiet organization and Good Government Clubs and children.

The more I see of the condition of the tenement-house districts and their streets the greater is my conviction that we are much indebted to the work of little children, especially in the east side districts, where there are four organizations of boys and girls, whose ages run up to fifteen. Their work is organized, each taking care of a block, and it is a sight of promise and encouragement to see these little folk work. One sees a man throw away something, and the rebuke comes in the child in the man's sight picking up the refuse and putting it in an ash barrel.

Be the result as it may, it is manifest that these adjuncts to street cleaning are making an immense reduction in the amount of refuse in the streets. I do not know how it is now, but last Winter there was a great difference. The change is for the better. We are reducing not only the litter in the streets, but the amount thrown on them. People are beginning to think.

The speaker approached the subject of politics diffidently and apologetically, remarking that the foundation of good government lay in the acts of each individual, and the problem was the sort of influence to sway such acts, he continued:

I depart from my usual custom and talk politics. I don't mean Democratic or Republican, but the politics which interests the people of this city—Reform Club, City Club, Good Government Club, and that noble army, the Mugwumps, and Tammany. In our government we have hold-overs from a former régime, and to those we look for opposition. Your President spoke in the plural sense, but the one obstructionist in the category of hold overs is the man who holds the purse-strings. He has been retained under former administrations to have his own way in the expenditure of money. It is hardly news to say at this late day that I refer to the Controller. Of President Wilson of the Board of Health, a Tammany appointee, I can only say that no one has the interests of the public more at heart. He has divorced his office from politics. President Barker of the Tax Department is in thorough accord with the Administration, and resolved to do all he can to bring credit to it.

The Controller is an extremely able financial officer. I never saw a man more devoted to every detail of his public business. Much as he dislikes criticism, I wish it were possible that the Street-Cleaning Department come to grief, he is always exact in the transaction of business, but his policy toward the Street-Cleaning Department has resulted in great loss to the city.

As an illustration of his dogged determination against and attitude toward Col. Waring's department, the disposition of the products of street cleaning—the section of final distribution—was selected. Col. Waring sketched the disposal of ashes and garbage to the dumps, and then to sea, and explained the costly system of the Barney dumping boats, which, he said, first charged $7 a day, and now $30, with a prospect of reaching $40 or $50.

The Controller's attitude, Col. Waring said, started him on the subject of a more economical system than that of employing of the Barney Boat Company was under consideration. Then came Lieut. Delehanty, who was in Mayor Gilroy's Street Cleaning Commission, and had designed a boat that would take the loads to sea. In March last $33,000 was appropriated, and the boat put in place, raised the question of patent, and said that Col. Waring was "interested," and endeavored to make other members of the City Government believe that the project was unfair. A blunder made in the contract was taken advantage of, and color was given to the Controller's assertion that the boat should not be built if he could help it by the invalidation of the contract to build.

"If," continued the speaker, "Mr. Fitch had the interests of the city at heart, he would not have acted as he did, as it is, we have to begin again. The cost of sending refuse to sea is now $875,000 a year. With the Delehanty system it would be $127,000. The difference is the difference Mr. Fitch's politics is costing the city."

Col. Waring cited a long string of other instances of the policy of obstruction by a holdover to make political capital, a policy not pursued by any other member of the administration.

In regard to the next election, Col. Waring said it would be better for the city if politics was kept out of it, as the officials to be elected would have little to do in important public affairs. In his opinion, fortified by that of men employed in his department, Tammany Hall will not have anything to live on two years from now.

One source of supply, the assessment on the Street-Cleaning Department, a considerable one, had been cut off. On the other hand, all employes know that if they attend a political meeting or contribute for political purposes, they will be sorry for it, and this is a gain for the employes. The Tammany Superintendent, Mr. Robbins, said of the prohibition: "We are very glad to have that order come out."

"People," said the Commissioner, "like good things, and know them when they see them—good government, honest courts, good Police Commissioners, free speech, and they are going to be so satisfied after a few years with the new order of things that they will not be satisfied with anything else."

Sketching the success of the efforts to clear the streets of vehicles, Col. Waring said that Tammany predicted that this would break the back of reform, but the business is now in the hands of satisfied men, who conduct it without making it a nuisance.

"The policy of Mayor Strong," said Col. Waring, in conclusion, "was to give every man his rights under the law, and to deprive men of what they considered rights, but which were encroachments on the rights of the whole people."

The following resolution, offered by Job Woodruff of John A. Dix Post No. 185 G. A. R., was adopted:

Whereas, The object of the organized Good Government Clubs of the city is to obtain clean municipal government with a minimum of expenditure; and

Whereas, It has been the manifest purpose of the Tammany holdovers in office to hamper this endeavor as far as possible; and

Whereas, We have observed in particular the hostility with which our Street Cleaning Comsioner, Col. George S. Waring, Jr., has to combat in the discharge of his duties, and the open opposition of Controller Ashbel P. Fitch especially; therefore be it

Resolved, That Good Government Club G thoroughly indorses the administration of Col. Waring and condemns the Controller for his apparent willingness to sacrifice the city's interest in the hope of making political capital.

Seldem Bacon of Minneapolis spoke flatteringly and hopefully of Mayor Strong's administration, and a vote of thanks was passed to Col. Waring and him. President Skinner said Commissioners Roosevelt, Parker and Waring had shown the members of the club what they voted for at the last election, and urged them to watch the coming campaign and guard against a majority that would destroy the advantages gained at the last election.

Ex-Minister Thurston on Annexation.

NORWALK, Conn., Aug. 7.—L. A. Thurston, late Hawaiian Minister to the United States, has written a private letter to his cousin, the wife of Congressman J. B. Hill of this city, in which he says the statements which are being sent out by nearly every mail that the cause of the republic and of annexation is weakening there, and that there is a tendency to revert back to a monarchy, are absolutely untrue. He says: "They will not hurt us in the long run, as the logic of events continually falsifies the statements that are made by the enemy. The republic has ample strength to hold the situation as long as is necessary to accomplish the object that is kept steadily in view—namely, annexation to the United States."

IS SAXTON OPPOSED TO RAINES?

A Report that He Will Take Part in the Senatorial Fight Not Generally Credited—Cayuga Selects Delegates.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The purported interview with Lieut. Gov. Saxton regarding the canvass of John Raines for renomination to the Senate, published in a New-York evening paper, is not credited here. The report credited Mr. Saxton with saying he would personally oppose Mr. Raines's renomination.

Mr. Saxton left for home at three o'clock this afternoon. Fish, Game, and Forest Commissioner Barnet H. Davis, who is Chairman of the Wayne County Republican Committee, says that he spent an hour with Mr. Saxton Tuesday night, and, while they talked over the Senatorial situation in their district, Mr. Saxton did not at that time begin to use such vigorous language as the correspondent quotes Mr. Saxton as using to him to-day. To a New-York Times correspondent, Mr. Saxton said, after the meeting of the Capitol Commission, that he did not care to say anything about the contest in his Senatorial district.

CANANDAIGUA, Aug. 7.—Since the meeting of anti-Raines Republicans last Saturday, declaring against the renomination of Senator Raines, and placing in the field Frank H. Hamlin, the feeling against Raines has become stronger and stronger. All over the County of Ontario it is growing, and the contest is becoming bitter. The fight is one against the Platt faction and machine rule. Matters have been made worse by some of Raines's leaders declaring that they intended to run the caucuses, notwithstanding any opposition that might appear. In the County of Wayne the same anti-machine element is arousing itself, and Lieut. Gov. Saxton is being called upon to use his influence to secure the defeat of Raines. It is said he may take up the cause of Hamlin in opposition.

Cayuga Selects Delegates.

AUBURN, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The Republicans of the First Cayuga District to-day elected the following delegates to the State Convention: Frank M. Parsons of Brutus, John Gerin of Auburn, Albert Hallett of Cato, and B. Frank Winegar of Throop.

In the Second District these State delegates were chosen: W. A. Ogden, Genoa; J. Warren Mead, Auburn; E. W. Mosher, Ledyard; George W. Fitts, Sempronius, and Clarence E. Goodrich, Auburn.

The judicial delegates from each district are for Dunwell of Lyons, Wayne County, for Supreme Court Judge, and the Senatorial delegates are unanimously for Assemblyman Benjamin M. Wilcox for State Senator.

DR. EDWARD J. WHITNEY DEAD

One of the First Laryngoscopists in the Country—Once an Associate of Sir Morrell Mackenzie.

Dr. Edward J. Whitney, one of the foremost homoeopathic physicians of Brooklyn, died yesterday afternoon at his home, 100 Lafayette Avenue, of gastritis. He had been ill for some time, but was supposed to be recovering, when yesterday morning he was suddenly seized with a sinking spell, and expired shortly after noon.

Dr. Whitney was born in this city in 1839. He studied medicine in the University of the City of New-York, from which he was graduated in 1862. He immediately entered the United States service as medical officer, and was assigned to the Department of West Virginia under Gen. John C. Fremont.

Most of his time while he was in the army was spent upon the frontier in Arizona and New-Mexico, and he was Medical Director of the expedition that escorted the first Governor of Arizona to his post of duty. He was discharged from the army in November, 1865, with the rank of Brevet-Lieut. Colonel. He then went to London, where he was associated with Sir Morrell Mackenzie in a London throat hospital. He was one of the first laryngoscopists in the United States, and devoted himself to the special studies of diseases of the chest.

Dr. Whitney was one of the founders of the Brooklyn Homoeopathic Hospital, and was connected with that institution until last January. He was a member of the Oxford Club and Chairman of the Social Committee. He wore the decoration of the Legion of Honor.

He married, in 1868, Mary Lee Shipman of Brooklyn, who died in 1892.

Dr. Whitney went to Europe June 26, with his brother, F. V. Whitney, thinking to benefit his health, but was taken severely ill in London, and returned home July 19. He leaves no children. His father, Abijah Whitney, and his mother, Elizabeth J. Whitney, survive him.

Dr. Whitney was a member of Plymouth Church. He was a warm friend of the late Rev. Henry Ward Beecher.

NINA GORDON DROWNED IN BOWERY BAY

North Beach Police Hold Her Companion, M. J. Sullivan, Longshoreman.

LONG ISLAND CITY, L. I., Aug. 7.—Nina Gordon, at one time a member of the Wilbur Opera Company, was drowned in Bowery Bay this afternoon by the capsizing of a small boat.

The woman was accompanied by Michael J. Sullivan, twenty-seven years old, a longshoreman of 217 Eagle Street, Greenpoint. The accident was witnessed by a number of people on shore, and several boats put out. Richard Dowling of this city and James Clifford, of the Williamsburg Yacht Club got the struggling couple out of the water, and landed at William Steinway's private pier. A physician worked for some time over the woman, but could not bring her to consciousness.

How the accident occurred could not be positively determined. Those on shore who witnessed it said that the woman, who was rowing, lost an oar, and that she reached over the side of the boat, and, losing her balance, fell in the water. Her companion, it was said, sprang to her rescue. When Sullivan recovered sufficiently to talk, he told the police that the woman deliberately jumped overboard, and that he followed with the intention of saving her.

The police were of the opinion that Sullivan, while intoxicated, attacked the woman in the boat, and that in the struggle that followed the craft was upset. Sullivan was arrested and Justice Bowman, holding court at North Beach, held him without bail to await the result of the Coroner's inquest.

The North Beach police recognized the woman as having been arrested at that place twice during the present season. She was sent to the Queens County Jail in June for five days for disorderly conduct, and last month spent fifteen days in the same institution for the same offense.

The woman still bears evidence of former good looks. She was about twenty-three years old, and well dressed.

Harden Hickey's Principality.

From The London Standard.

Sir: I notice that some dispute has arisen between the Brazilians and ourselves as to the possession of the Island of Trinidad. How desirable a possession this little islet may be, can be ascertained from the following quotation from "The Cruise of the Alerte": "Our adventures of various sorts, the perils of landing, the attacks made on us by the multitudes of hideous land-crabs and ferocious sea-birds, our difficult climb over the volcanic mountains, and, finally, our anything but regretful departure from one of the most uncanny and dispiriting spots on earth, are fully set out in 'The Cruise of the Falcon.'"

A good description of it seems to be given again in "The Cruise of the Alerte": "It bears all the appearance of being an accursed spot, whereupon no creatures can live, save the hideous land-crabs and foul and cruel sea-birds." The land crabs appear to rival those described in "Allan Quatermain." I am, Sir, your obedient Quatermain." HERBERT SADLER, F.R.A.S.

Ten Cents a Day More Wages.

BELLEFONTE, Penn., Aug. 7.—The miners and furnacemen of the Valentine Iron Company of this place have been given a voluntary increase in wages of 10 cents a day. The order affects 400 men, and it is expected that another advance of a like amount will shortly be made. The company has orders ahead for nearly a year's work.

Van Cleef's Case Given to the Jury.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—The case of Col. John T. Van Cleef, ex-Secretary of the State Board of Assessors, on trial for obtaining money from the State under false pretenses in alleged map transactions, was given to the jury this afternoon. The jury, not having reached a verdict at midnight, was locked up for the night.

Highest of all in Leavening Power.—Latest U. S. Gov't Report

Royal Baking Powder

ABSOLUTELY PURE

ALL FAVORED GOV. MORTON

The Lincoln Club Was Slower in Praising Police Commissioners.

NEEDED A LOCAL OPTION AMENDMENT

Then a Resolution Was Passed Commending Mr. Roosevelt and His Colleagues for Enforcing the Excise Laws.

The Lincoln Club, of which ex-Postmaster Cornelius Van Cott is President, put itself on record last night, at a meeting in its rooms in Clinton Place, as the first Republican organization in New-York State to take formal action in favor of the nomination of Gov. Morton as Republican candidate for President in 1896. The Lincoln Club comprises in its membership many prominent Republicans in the old Eighth Assembly District.

The sentiments of the club were embodied in this resolution offered by Clarence W. Bowen:

Resolved, That the Lincoln Club of New-York, believing that Gov. Levi P. Morton is the choice of the Republicans of the State of New-York for the Presidential nomination in 1896, respectfully requests the delegates to the State Convention from the old Eighth Assembly District to take such action as will secure a favorable expression from the convention for Mr. Morton.

President Van Cott, in speaking of the resolution, which was passed unanimously, said that the election would be the most important in years and urged on the members the necessity of united action on all issues of the campaign. This brought up the excise question, and the line of action of President Roosevelt of the Police Board.

Mr. Bowen then introduced the following resolution:

Resolved, That the Lincoln Club of New-York expresses its hearty approval of the course of the honorable Police Commissioners, Theodore Roosevelt, Avery D. Andrews, Col. Frederick D. Grant and Andrew D. Parker, in endeavoring to enforce the excise laws, as well as other laws which are important to the peace and good order of the city. We recognize in their efforts to improve the discipline and efficiency of the police force the legitimate outcome of the reform movement which placed Mayor Strong at the head of our City Government last November.

The resolution was received at first in silence, and then with open manifestations of displeasure. It was not seconded, and President Van Cott hastened to say something about a local option amendment. Mr. Bowen asked to say a few words by way of explanation. He said the present excise law had been passed by a Democratic Legislature, and that it was never intended to be enforced.

"But," he continued, "my object in introducing this resolution was not to bring up a discussion of the excise question, but simply to give credit where credit is due. We all recognize the fact that there is in office a set of Police Commissioners who are the people, who are upholding the laws, notwithstanding bitter opposition from their own party.

"Now, whether or not we believe in the laws they are enforcing, they are doing their duty, and it remains for us to say whether we shall commend them or condemn it, or keep it silence, or denounce it. Whatever may be our opinions on the excise question, there should be no hesitancy as to our action in this matter, and I trust you will vote the resolution through."

Several members sprang up at the conclusion of Mr. Bowen's remarks and hastened to disagree with him, but President Van Cott said:

"I believe in upholding all the laws of the State of New-York, but I do not believe in upholding Police Commissioners or any one else in arresting a man for selling rum in a tenement-house district on Sunday. I am strongly in favor of local option; that is to say, I am in favor of submitting the liquor question to the people, that they may vote on it."

Mr. Van Cott proposed to amend the resolution by adding a clause expressing the sentiments of the club as in favor of local option. The resolution, as amended, was carried unanimously.

H. W. Hoops, Assemblyman from the Seventh Assembly District, in speaking to a report in The New-York Times regarding the amendment, said that he and his constituents believed that the excise question could be satisfactorily settled in no other way than by a vote of the citizens in New-York.

"Whatever be our opinions on the subject," he said, "whether we believe it for the best that the saloons close on Sunday or that they be allowed to keep open certain hours, it is manifestly the right thing that New-York citizens settle the question. It is absurd to blame President Roosevelt for the enforcement of this law which was passed by a Democratic Legislature, and his action will cut very little figure in the coming campaign issues. The excise question, as referring to New-York, should be eliminated entirely from party issues, for it is purely a personal matter, and the only way to secure this elimination is by introducing local option."

To Start Mr. Fish's Boom.

Some of the New-York Cty Assemblymen are arranging to go down the bay and give to Speaker Fish a reception on his arrival from Europe next week. They propose thus to start Mr. Fish's Gubernatorial boom. The boom is very young, and needs to be nursed tenderly.

ACCUSED OF CHEATING IN SALMON

Julius Bergoff, a New-York Commercial Agent, Arrested in Jersey City.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Aug. 7.—Julius Bergoff, a New-York commercial agent, was locked up in the county jail to-day as the sequel to a civil suit for $2,470 brought against him by C. F. Mattlage & Co.

The firm alleges that it employed Bergoff to go to Alaska to purchase salmon. He was to secure the best and was authorized to pay as high as 3 cents a pound.

It is also alleged that he falsified the invoices and collected for 263,140 while he shipped only 180,800 pounds, and that while he claimed to have paid 3 cents a pound he paid only 2 cents.

President Clark's Health.

NEW-HAVEN, Aug. 7.—The reports printed in several newspapers as to the critical state of the health of President Clark of the Consolidated Road have caused much comment and some alarm among his friends and colleagues here. Judge Hall, Vice President of the road, said today that he believed the newspaper story was exaggerated. President Clark, he said, was somewhat run down when he left in June, but his condition was not a matter to worry about. The Judge had received a number of letters from President Clark which were cheerful, and gave no indication that he was suffering from any malady.

FLINT'S FINE FURNITURE

HIGHLY ARTISTIC DESIGNS.

WE MAKE, AND EXHIBIT IN OUR WAREROOMS THE HIGHEST ART FURNITURE, AS WELL AS SIMPLER DESIGNS. STYLES PLEASING TO THE MOST FASTIDIOUS AND SUITABLE FOR THE ROOMS OF A CONNOISSEUR. THE FURNITURE MADE IN THE CLASSICAL EMPIRE STYLE OR FROM THE ELEGANT DESIGNS OF THE LOUIS XV. AND XVI. PERIODS IS SPECIALLY RICH AND BEAUTIFUL. WHY NOT SEE IT? IT WILL PAY YOU TO EXAMINE IT.

BUY OF THE MAKER.

GEO. C. FLINT CO.,

FURNITURE MAKERS,

43, 45, and 47 West 23d St.,

NEAR BROADWAY.

LAST MEETING OF THE SIXTY

Work to be Laid Out for Tammany's General Committee—How Chairmanships May Be Filled.

Not many Tammany district leaders were able to say yesterday what would be done at the meeting of the Executive Committee or Committee of Sixty of Tammany Hall, which will be held in the Wigwam at 4:30 this afternoon. Some said they had no idea as to what would be done. Others said the meeting was simply for the purpose of filling vacancies in the list of Election Inspectors, poll clerks, and ballot clerks, which is to be submitted to the Police Commissioners, and to finish up other business of a routine character.

This will be the last meeting of the Committee of Sixty. It will go out of power as soon as the new General Committee is organized to-morrow night. But it will lay out the programme of work to be done by the General Committee and by the Committee on Organization, which will meet next Tuesday night. Among other things, to-day's meeting will arrange for the appointment by the General Committee of Committees on Contested Seats and Resolutions, so that things will move along easily at the meeting of the big committee. It was thought yesterday that Augustus W. Peters would be re-elected Chairman of the General Committee, and that James J. Martin would decline to be a candidate for re-election as Chairman of the new Executive Committee. It is not yet known who will get this place. Henry D. Purroy can have his old place as Chairman of the Committee on Organization if he wants it, but this usually goes to a man who is not otherwise a member of the Executive Committee. This year Mr. Purroy goes back to the Executive Committee as one of the executive members from the Thirty-fifth Assembly District.

The talk that ex-Mayor Grant is going to take one of the committee chairmanships is without foundation. It is understood he has determined not to accept any of these places, even that of Chairman of the Finance Committee, which was held by both John Kelly and Richard Croker when they were at the head of Tammany.

Ex-Mayor Grant's suggestion for the appointment of a committee of 100 Democrats to bring about harmony among Democrats in this city may receive its initial presentation to the committee at which afternoon's meeting, but no one was able to say yesterday that the subject would be touched on before the new General Committee organizes.

CITY AND VICINITY.

The office of The United Press Local News, whose service is taken by the principal newspapers of this city, is at 21-29 Ann Street. Information of public interest forwarded to that office will reach not only these local newspapers, but will be disseminated throughout the country by The United Press.

—The Park Avenue Laundry of the Charity Organization Society, which is maintained both to give work to skilled but unemployed laundresses, and also to train women to be expert in that line, is greatly in need of orders for work. The great majority of its regular customers are in the country or in Europe for the Summer, and therefore the poor women who depend on its help are left without means of earning their support. Families in near-by seashore or rural resorts can have their garments sent and returned by express, and are appealed to, as well as the stay-at-homes, for their custom. Only skilled hands are employed on custom work, no chemicals are used, and the standard of work is high. Orders should be sent direct to the laundry, at 589 Park Avenue, near Sixty-third Street.

—There will be music at East River Park to-day at 8 o'clock P. M., by Boswald's Military Band; at Battery Park to-morrow at 8 o'clock P. M., by Bayne's Sixty-ninth Regiment Band; at St. Mary's Park Saturday at 4 o'clock P. M., by Leiboldt's Twelfth Regiment Band, and at the Mall, Central Park, Saturday and Sunday, at 4 o'clock P. M., by the Seventh Regiment Band.

—Owing to the sudden illness of Miss Carla Englaender, who sang the title twin rôle in "Girofle-Girofla" at Terrace Garden, Manager Heumann was compelled to produce "Nanon" last evening. The title part was filled by Miss Ida Wilhelma, and other leading parts by Fraulein Geera, Delma, and Otto. To-night "The Kilkado" will be heard.

—The Excise Board yesterday signed a renewal of the license of the Hotel Bellwood, 168 West Twenty-fourth Street. The board refused to renew this license recently, but on an appeal, Judge Bischoff of the Court of Common Pleas ordered a new hearing, which was held last Monday.

Brooklyn.

—Mrs. Carrie E. Buckhardt sued her husband, Henry C. Buckhardt, for alimony and counsel fees pending her suit for a separation. After the argument Monday, in the courtroom, she gave her husband a black eye. Justice Van Wyck yesterday denied her application for counsel fee and alimony.

—Michael O'Neil, the watchman of 62 Fourth Place, who was found unconscious at the foot of the cellar stairs at 82 Remsen Street, Tuesday morning, died in St. Peter's Hospital yesterday. He was unable to give the Coroner any idea as to how or when he was injured.

—The funeral of Lefferts Vanderbil

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THREATENED BY FAMINE

Thousands of Armenians Have Not Means of Sustaining Life.

SUBSISTING ON HERBS AND ROOTS

Dr. Ayvazian Tells of Suffering in Moush and Sassoun Districts — Raising a Fund in This Country.

The efforts that were made in this country last Winter and Spring to alleviate the sufferings of those Armenians who escaped the Turkish massacres about Moush and Sassoun will need to be repeated to keep the thousands of destitute husbandless and fatherless Aremenians from starving this Winter.

Those who survived the sword, the stake, and the many forms of fiendish cruelty that were used to kill and torture are now being subjected to the horrors of a famine.

To get an idea of the condition of the Armenians a reporter for The New-York Times called on Dr. Ayvazian, at 424 West Fifty-seventh Street, yesterday. Dr. Ayvazian is an Armenian, is Secretary of the Relief Committee that has been formed, and is well informed of the condition of his unfortunate countrymen.

"We ask, in the name of Christianity and humanity," he said, "that sufficient be done to help our countrymen, who, because of their religion, are being oppressed and starved to death. At present it is not a question of political rights with them—it is a question of existence.

"Much good has already been done. There was raised and sent to our starving countrymen $2,000 in all. It was given in New-York, Massachusetts, and Philadelphia, and as liberal as it was for those who have little to spare, more will be needed.

"I have an interesting letter from the Armenian Patriarch at Constantinople, in which he states the condition in which the people now are, and what was done with the money sent from America. It is as follows:

Rev. M. V. Derounion:

Dear Brother in Christ: In our last letter of April 24, O. S., we have already acknowledged the receipt of the fund subscribed by the Armenians in America in behalf of the sufferers of the Sassoun massacre.

The Mixed Council of Constantinople, taking into consideration the terrible condition of the survivors, have consulted with the Prelate of Moush, now in this city, and have organized in Moush a local Relief Committee, under the Presidency of the Vicar of Moush and composed of four members. For the first time, yesterday, we have sent to Moush a sum of 125 Turkish pounds, instructing the local Relief Committee either to buy food for or distribute the money among the sufferers, and send us the list of the money distributed.

The relief fund of the Armenians in America has reached us in such a time that it will be the means of saving many lives. From an official letter received on the 22d ult. from Moush, we have heard, with deep regret, of the death of forty-five Armenians from starvation, starvation that threatens the survivors of the massacre, mostly women and children, who have nobody to provide for them, and who are begging their daily bread from those who are not much better off than themselves.

The Armenians in America will be deeply moved by the sad news; they may, however, be comforted by the thought that in this crisis they have been the first to extend their helping hand to their unfortunate brothers and sisters—the Armenians in America, so far from their fatherland, still so near in heart that knows no distance.

Recommending to you to communicate our greeting and blessing to our dear sons and daughters in America, we remain, with prayers,

MATTHEWS, Archbishop Iznierlion.

Constantinople, June 5, 1895.

"For seven long months the Armenian question has been standing before Europe in the spectre of a speechless, painful pleading for mercy and justice. This appeal for mercy and justice has not yet received a favorable answer, and now another terrible monster stands before Europe, before Christendom, and before humanity. As a consequence of the Turkish atrocities in the Sassoun, this monster has come to complete what the cruel sword of the Turk and Kurd has left. I mean the grim monster of famine—starvation of thousands of human beings. Famine has already begun to work its ravages among the survivors of the massacre, and threatens the entire Armenian population of the vast district of Moush.

"Last year, in the beginning of the Fall, when the Sassoun massacre occurred, entire villages were destroyed, provisions and flocks of sheep carried away, and all implements either burned or pillaged. In the Spring no fields could be plowed in Sassoun, and no seed was sowed. The tillers of the soil were mostly massacred, and the survivors fled, seeking refuge among their co-religionists in the villages and in the town of Moush. The poor Armenian villagers of Moush shared with their unfortunate brothers and sisters from Sassoun whatever food they had and whatever they had garnered for seed. Moreover, the villagers of the Moush district were in constant terror of being massacred, although somewhat encouraged by the presence of the European committee of investigation.

"In this state of affairs, no farmer had time and heart to think for to-morrow. Thus Spring passed and Summer arrived, and the Armenian population of the vast district of Moush finds itself in the presence of famine. What will be the condition of these unfortunate people when, after a few months, Winter comes, and the Armenian question remains still unsolved?

"The villagers have exhausted all their garnered provisions by sharing them with the survivors of the massacre, and for lack of seed and security they have not been able to cultivate their fields, and they have no prospect of a new harvest.

"Thousands of women and children, having nobody to provide for them, are crowded in towns and villages, begging their daily bread from those who are not much better off than themselves.

"In spite of the efforts of the Turkish Government to conceal the real state of affairs, the danger is so evident and the misery so great that the Consuls of Russia, England, and France have called the attention of their respective Governments to the terrible condition of the unfortunate Armenian people of the Moush district.

"Famine, gaunt, hungry famine, already prevails, not only in the Moush district, but in the adjoining districts of Turkish Armenia, and unless England and America give speedy relief, thousands must inevitably perish from starvation, even before the cruel Winter is upon them.

"Those who were not butchered by the wolf-like Kurds and have managed to exist until now are living on herbs and roots that they gather in the mountains. We all know that such food cannot sustain life long.

"The Armenians who are thus compelled to suffer are as brave and heroic Christians as ever lived, and may be ranked with any of the early martyrs. Knowing they can save their lives and property and receive many advantages, if they will renounce Christ and accept Islam, they refuse and go to torture and to death.

"Many of the witnesses that told the commission of investigation of the outrages that the Kurds perpetrated have since the return of the commission been put to torture and some have been killed. Whatever the commission learned from these witnesses they might have known before, and some of them probably did know, as the Consular reports that have been sent to England for years have contained statements almost without number in which just such cruelties have been mentioned, although, fortunately, not perpetrated on such numbers at once.

"England, while professing to protect the Christians in Armenia, has not done so, but has suppressed all knowledge of the outrages for political reasons. At her door may be laid the great crime that was perpetrated last year. If she had done her duty, as she has been professing to do it in the past, it could not have occurred.

"But we must, unfortunately, accept the situation as we find it and do what we can now."

A committee to raise funds to save the lives of those who have nothing else left has been formed. It consists of Mrs. Robert Abbe, Prof. N. Murray Butler, Morris K. Jesup, Jacob H. Schiff, Spencer Trask, Mrs. Henry Villard, Everett P. Wheeler, and Dr. Ayvazian. Spencer Trask, 27 Pine Street, is Treasurer. Dr. Ayvazian will be happy to give information to any one who addresses him.

New District Attorney of Alaska.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The President has appointed Burton E. Bennett of the State of Washington to be United States District Attorney for the District of Alaska.

BRIGHT PROSPECTS FOR THE SOUTH

Secretary Smith Believes that It Has Entered an Era of Unexampled Prosperity—Abundant Crops This Year.

BALTIMORE, Aug. 7.—Hoke Smith, Secretary of the Interior, in an interview in regard to the business outlook of the South, based on investigations during his recent trip, says:

"I have never seen the South look so prosperous, especially Georgia. Hard times are rapidly becoming extinct, and I believe that the Southern States are moving on to the most prosperous epoch in their history. Georgia farmers will make this year better corn crops and raise more meat than ever before. It is safe to say that the food supply of that State, if properly distributed, will be sufficient for two years' consumption.

"Cotton is sufficiently advanced to insure a good crop, and, while Texas is behind in probable production, Georgia and the adjoining States will furnish an average yield."

The Secretary is enthusiastic over the signs of prosperity among the fruit growers of Georgia. "More peaches," he said, "have been raised and marketed than ever before in the history of the State. They are large and juicy, and in the Eastern markets have almost entirely supplanted California peaches. The watermelon crop, too, was a tremendous one, and in most parts of the State a profitable one. Grape growing is also making rapid progress.

"I believe that the industrial boom in the South, which was temporarily set back by the late panic, is on again. Cotton manufacturing was never more successful in the South than it is today, and all through the cotton belt new mills are being erected and old mills enlarged. Much of this is being done by home capital, although a number of New-England people are making large investments in cotton-manufacturing companies in the South. In the iron district of Alabama a number of furnaces have recently gone into blast, and the workmen in that section are now fully employed, many of them at increased wages. All over the South the demand for labor is constantly increasing and at good prices. Conditions were never better for an era of prosperity unexampled in the history of that section. If our people continue in their present conservative way, much of the flow of Eastern capital which has hitherto traveled elsewhere will come to us.

"The place for a young man, an old man, a rich man, or a poor man willing to work and anxious to improve his fortune," concluded the Secretary, "is in the South."

KING'S BRIDGE ROAD FRANCHISE

Hearing on the Renewed Application Adjourned to Next Week—Mr. Fuller Has His Second Sight.

The hearing on the renewed application of the Metropolitan Traction Company and the Third Avenue Company for the King's Bridge Road franchise was scheduled for yesterday before the Railroad Committee of the Board of Aldermen. The committee met in the Council Chamber, but the hearing was postponed until a week from today, when the hearing will take place at noon in the Council Chamber. Luke F. Cozans appeared as counsel for the Metropolitan Traction Company, and Edward Lauterbach as counsel for the Third Avenue Company.

Mr. Cozans asked that the hearing be postponed for two weeks on several grounds. He pointed out that many of the property owners were away, and also that the advertisements had said that the hearing would be before the Board of Aldermen acting as a committee of the whole, and that he noticed that only the members of the Aldermanic Railroad Committee were present. The members of the committee insisted that this was only due to a clerical error, but the matter will be looked into.

Mr. Cozans announced that the Metropolitan Traction Company had a new application in course of preparation, which, he believed, would satisfy all concerned, and would perhaps end the controversy. He was not ready to go into details upon the subject.

Edward Lauterbach said he would agree to a short adjournment. When Lawson N. Fuller advocated a long adjournment, Mr. Lauterbach said:

"Now, Mr. Fuller, you used to be with the Third Avenue Company, but you have fallen among strange gods. Come back to your first love."

"Oh, no," said Mr. Fuller. "I've got my second sight now."

L. K. Bingham, one of the interested property owners, said to the committee:

"Put your foot down on this claptrap. The lawyers are seeking to fool your honorable board. They are tricksters. This franchise is a nightmare, and we must have the matter settled. I warn you that there is a negro in the wood pile. There is more beneath the surface than appears, and that is the reason that they want an adjournment."

No special attention was paid to these remarks, and the committee announced that it would adjourn until Thursday next.

CENSUS HAS COST $10,531,142 TO DATE

May Be Completed by the End of the Present Calendar Year.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—United States Commissioner of Labor Carroll D. Wright, who succeeded Robert P. Porter as Superintendent of the eleventh census, to-day submitted to the Secretary of the Interior the report of the operations of the census for the fiscal year 1894-5. It shows that the total expense of the census up to date has been $10,531,142.

The force has been reduced from time to time as the work neared completion, until now only ninety persons are employed, and they form a division recently made a part of the Interior Department. All the work can be finished with the appropriation now available, except the final printing and binding.

The uncompleted work comprises the population schedule, vital statistics, a part of the compendium, and the second addition to the abstract and the statistical atlas. Mr. Wright is of the opinion that the work can be completed and placed before the public by the end of this calendar year.

A portion of the work was turned over to the Pension Office, which will be of value to soldiers in their claims for pensions. Several volumes containing the names of veterans of the late war, their service, and present addresses will be on file at the Pension Bureau, where old soldiers can obtain information that may aid them in proving their claims.

Boy Shoots Another in the Chin.

PLAINFIELD, N. J., Aug. 7.—Sherman Haberle, the seven-year-old son of J. G. Haberle of Harmony Street, who keeps a cigar store on Somerset Street, was shot in the chin at noon to-day by George Summers, a fifteen-year-old boy.

The boys were playing wild west on Somerset Street. Summers and George Baker were the cowboys, and they allowed Haberle and Charles Bird to take part as Indians. While playing, Summers pointed a twenty-two calibre revolver at Haberle and pulled the trigger. The bullet struck Haberle in the chin, passed through the flesh, and struck his jaw bone. When young Summers found out what he had done he became greatly excited, as did the rest of the boys. No arrests have been made.

Fireworks and a Balloon Ascension.

The first of the regular Thursday night special fireworks exhibitions in Pain's Open-Air Theatre at Manhattan Beach will be given to-night. The Japanese and Chinese war spectacle will be given as usual, and it is now to be seen at its best. The special programme set for to-night will have many varied and attractive features, and not the least among them will be the setting loose of a mammoth fire balloon during the evening or at the close of the fireworks display.

Of course, the balloon ascension will depend very much on the weather conditions, but if everything is favorable, an enjoyable exhibition may be anticipated.

Telephone Company Incorporated.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—The Newark Telephone Company filed articles of incorporation in the County Clerk's office to-day. The company will do a general telephonic business in this city, Essex County, and Hudson County. It has a capital stock of $300,000, and there is $100,000 to begin active business.

BOUNTY PAYMENTS URGED

Controller Bowler Hears Constitutional Arguments.

MANDERSON SPEAKS FOR BEET SUGAR

He Devotes Much of His Time to Praising the McKinley Law—Senator Blanchard Will Be Heard To-day.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—The extraordinary argument which began in the office of the Controller of the Treasury to-day was brought about by Controller Bowler's refusal to issue a warrant for about $12,500 in favor of the Oxnard Beet Sugar Company of Nebraska, certified to the Auditor by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, and by the Auditor sent to the Controller for his action.

Mr. Bowler was in doubt, upon looking into the case, of the constitutionality of the appropriation to pay bounty on the crop of 1894, contained in the new tariff law, inasmuch as the Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia had decided that bounties themselves were unconstitutional, and he notified the claimants that until he was satisfied of the propriety and legality of the law he should decline to issue the warrant.

This determination of the Controller interested the cane sugar men of Louisiana far more than it did the beet sugar men of Nebraska, as they had $5,000,000 at stake to about $250,000 by the Nebraskans. So Senators Caffery and Blanchard and Judge Semmes of Louisiana joined ex-Senator Manderson of Nebraska in the effort to satisfy the Controller that the proper thing to do was to issue the warrants. They failed to induce either Secretary Carlisle or President Cleveland to interfere in behalf of their clients, both these officials asserting that the Controller was supreme in his sphere and beyond any influence or direction from them.

Among those present in the stuffy little office of the Controller this morning were the various gentlemen who were to take part in the argument, Representatives Myer and Price of Louisiana, several department officials, and outside attorneys, two Louisiana sugar planters, and representatives of the press. Ex-Senator Manderson was the last of the interested parties to reach the room, and, as he entered, Controller Bowler said that he was ready to hear whatever those interested had to present.

In opening, Mr. Manderson said that he approached the matter in question with a great degree of reluctance. The question involved momentous interests, interests of great promise in the State of Nebraska. He was satisfied that the matter would have a fair hearing by Mr. Bowler, and, trusting implicitly in him, he did not despond of the final outcome. No case had ever been presented to any tribunal having more equity. He reviewed the history of legislation regarding the bounty, and, referring to the McKinley law, said that under it the Government solemnly pledged that if the people would embark in the industry of sugar production, and would invest their capital in it, they would be paid a bounty.

The Oxnard Company, for whom he specially appeared, embarked, after a careful study, and in good faith. Did they have the right to rely upon this legislation approved by the President? If not, what could they rely upon? The company had lost money, which he did not believe would have been the case had the McKinley law been kept upon the statute book. Congress repealed the bounty law, leaving the contract violated, the industry destroyed, and the investments practically wiped off the face of the earth. The repeal of this law was unrighteous, unjust, and almost an unlawful exercise of Congressional powers. The planters had found themselves bunkoed and had appealed to Congress for a little justice. All knew the history of the Wilson bill and how it was finally decided to allow the planters a small part of their dues. "Now we come to you, who in a way holds the purse strings of the Treasury, and say, pay us what you owe us. If this be denied," said Mr. Manderson, "misery beyond description would follow."

"We are here to try," he continued, "to construe your powers, as Controller of the Treasury, not to limit them or to strain the statute relative to them. We do not believe that it is our intention to enlarge your powers beyond those given you by the law of 1894, (the Dockery act;) we don't believe you are that make-up of a man."

Mr. Manderson then passed to a review of the law regulating the duties of the Controller, and cited a large number of judicial authorities, reading long extracts from many of them, defining the power of courts and persons in construing the constitutionality of law. These were not ordinary claims—for Congress had passed on the fundamental question and said "We will give these men the bounty earned before the repeal of the act." He believed that the Congress of the United States, under the authority conferred upon it by the Constitution, could make a donation or gift of public money, and the executive authorities would be compelled to pay it.

Mr. Manderson referred to the Louisiana purchase and the question of constitutionality of the appropriation for that which had been decided lawful, and he hoped that the United States would go on conquering and purchasing until Hawaii, Cuba, and other desirable possessions on which we have had our eyes for some time are obtained.

Senator Manderson read from his speech in the Senate, made on the Tariff bill, to show that bounties were constitutional. The annals of Congress, he held, showed clearly that they were believed by that body at least, to be constitutional, and he quoted from Daniel Webster and other great statesmen and lawyers to support his claim. He referred to the recent export of gold to Europe and the efforts made to stop it, and said that this year the United States would pay about $150,000,000 in gold abroad for sugar. In his opinion, these large payments would have been wholly unnecessary in a few years if the McKinley law had not been repealed.

At the conclusion of Mr. Manderson's argument, which lasted over four hours, the further hearing was adjourned until to-morrow, when Senators Blanchard and Caffery of Louisiana will speak.

MURDERERS TRY TO BREAK JAIL

Three Men Remove Bricks from Albany County Prison's Wall.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Three murderers made an unsuccessful attempt to escape from the Albany County Jail last night. They were Charles E. Davis, who murdered little May Shannon of Cohoes; Patrick Spain of this city, who stabbed his son to death, and Charles N. Smith, who killed Theodore Richymeyer of this city for his money. The three occupied a cell on the second floor of the jail.

Sunday night Warden Thayer noticed that the cell cots had been moved about and ordered his men to keep an extra lookout. They were rewarded last night during the height of a heavy rainstorm. The yard watchman shortly before midnight was at his post as usual, and was surprised to see a rope made of strips of blanket fall down alongside the wall. He made an examination, and found that there was a hole in the wall of the cell occupied by the murderers. He remained at his station and gave an alarm.

The inside watchman hurried to murderers' row. The murderers, hearing the footsteps, jumped into their cots and appeared to be asleep. They were made to get out of their beds, which were removed from beside the wall, and a hole large enough to pass a man's body was brought to view. The knotted blanket, secured to a leg of one of the cots, was hanging on the outside of the wall.

The prisoners were handcuffed and placed in the "hole" of the jail.

The wall is an old one, and it was the work of but an hour for the men to make the opening in the wall with the aid of an iron slat taken from one of the cots. The bricks, which were removed one by one were placed under the cots.

Bandmaster Innes's Successor.

The Thirteenth Regiment, N. G. S. N. Y., has appointed Adolph Kirchner bandmaster in place of Fred Innes, who resigned. Mr. Kirchner has conducted bands in Berlin, New-Orleans, and San Francisco.

FUNERAL OF MRS. TALMAGE

Her Granddaughter Baptized Beside Her Casket — The Church Crowded with Relatives and Friends.

Funeral services over the body of Mrs. Susan Whittemore Talmage, wife of the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage, were held in the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, Brooklyn, yesterday afternoon. The church was crowded with the relatives and friends of the family.

Before the services at the church, a private service was held in the house, at which only the relatives were present. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg officiated. After the services at the house there was a touching incident when the infant daughter of the Rev. Frank Talmage, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church, Pittsburg, Penn., was baptized. The ceremony was performed beside Mrs. Talmage's casket by the child's grandfather, the Rev. Dr. T. De Witt Talmage. The baby was named after its mother.

The casket was borne from the house to the hearse by the pallbearers—John Wood, Thomas Pitbladdo, William Kendrick, E. H. Branch, Frederick M. Lawrence, James H. Ferguson, E. H. Redfield, Thomas Watrous, T. C. Frost, and A. A. Low. The pallbearers walked at the side of the hearse from the South Oxford Street house to the church.

Henry Eyre Browne, the old organist of the Brooklyn Tabernacle, presided at the organ, and, as the casket was being borne up the aisle, he played the funeral march from Saul.

The platform was completely hidden from view by the beautiful flowers that had been sent by friends of the family.

The casket was of cedar, copper-lined, and with heavy silver mountings. The Rev. Dr. David Gregg, pastor of the Lafayette Avenue Presbyterian Church, officiated. He read selections from the Bible, beginning with Prov. xxxi., 38: "Her children rise up and call her blessed; her husband also and he praiseth her." Dr. Gregg then offered prayer, and the quartet, consisting of Mrs. Leethe Goodale, soprano; Mrs. Adelaide Bray, contralto; John H. Stubbs, tenor, and Edward M. Bray, basso, sang "Beyond the Smiling and the Weeping."

Following were addresses by the Rev. Dr. David Gregg, the Rev. Dr. Holmes of Albany, N. Y.; the Rev. Dr. Suydam of Rhinebeck, N. Y., and the Rev. Dr. James Demorest of Newton, N. Y.

The interment was at Greenwood Cemetery, and the grave was covered with flowers and sprays of green.

ST. LOUIS STARTS EASTWARD

Will Take the Northerly Route and upon Reaching Southampton Will Prepare for Official Test.

The American Line steamship St. Louis sailed for Southampton yesterday with a full complement of saloon passengers. She will travel for the first time the northerly route, which is about ninety miles shorter than the southerly passage. This means a saving in time of between four and five hours. It is unlikely, however, that the vessel will break a record, as her hull is foul, the ship not having been out of the water since she was launched, Nov. 14 last.

When the St. Louis reaches Southampton and discharges, she will go into dry dock, and be made ready for her official test under supervision of the Naval Board of Inspection. Two members of the board, Commander R. B. Bradford and Lieut. R. T. Mulligan, sailed on the vessel. The third member, Naval Constructor Fernald, is already in England.

Under the board's observation, the St. Louis will be speeded for four hours. No one doubts but that she will make the required average of 20 knots an hour. The trial is for the purpose of proving the vessel's fitness for a subsidy and for a place in the list of American ships that can be converted into auxiliary cruisers in time of war.

It was announced by the agents yesterday that the funnels of the St. Louis would not be altered or enlarged until January.

A fierce rainstorm came out of the south just before the St. Louis cast off her lines. It drove her passengers to the cabin for protection, and those who had assembled on the dock to wave farewell to their friends had to forego that salute.

ANTHRAX KILLS MANY ANIMALS

Fear that the Disease Is Spreading in New-Jersey—Precautions Taken.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 7.—State Dairy Commissioner George McGuire this morning received a report from Special Milk Inspector P. L. Vandegrift, who has been inspecting milk in the district of South New-Jersey, where anthrax is doing the greatest damage.

The Inspector says that seventy-two head of cattle, horses, and mules have succumbed to the scourge in Cumberland County alone, and many animals were still sick at the time of making his report. His time has been so taken up in this one county that he has had no opportunity to visit adjoining counties, where the disease is prevalent. He believes many more animals have died of the disease in Cumberland County than he has reported. The Inspector's instructions were to prevent the sale of milk from the infected districts. Many gallons of milk are shipped from Cumberland County to Philadelphia each week.

The farmers from the upper part of Monmouth County have reported to the State Health authorities that their hogs are dying off in large numbers from a disease which they believe to be hog cholera, and they ask the State Board to make an effort to stamp it out. Fear is expressed at the State House that this may prove to be a fresh outbreak of anthrax.

NOTHING AGAINST GEN. LATHROP

Gov. Morton Says Report of Investigating Committee Exculpates Him.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—Col. Cole, Gov. Morton's private secretary, said to-day that the Governor had decided that the report of the sub-committee of the joint legislative committee appointed to investigate the administration of affairs in the State prisons did not contain any charges against the State Superintendent of Prisons on which the Governor could act. The Governor has so written to Senator Kilburn, the Chairman of the committee.

The report was the result of an investigation carried on by the committee into the administration of the State prisons under the Democratic Superintendent, Gen. Lathrop of Corning. The report was filed with the Governor at the close of the last legislative session with a request that he take action upon it.

The Governor was afterward asked by several Republican Senators to summon Superintendent Lathrop to show cause why he should not be removed from office on the testimony and report of the committee. The Governor has determined that the committee's report would not justify him in taking such action.

Said to Have Taken Public Funds.

Johannes Meyer was held by United States Commissioner Shields yesterday for examination on a charge of having embezzled several thousand dollars of public funds while employed as a collector of city taxes in Oehle, Prussia.

He was arrested yesterday on board the steamship Dresden, at Hoboken, N. J. He waived examination.

NEW CORPORATIONS.

"Hudson Building," to deal in and develop real estate in New-York City; capital, $400,000; Directors—Richard T. Wilson and Augustus W. Cruickshank of New-York, and Edward C. Fredor of Little Silver, Monmouth County, N. J.

The Sanitas Dried Fruit Company of New-York City; capital, $20,000; Directors—Herman L. Sanborn of Pleasantville, Ellicott Daverell, Cuyler K. Sanborn, and James A. Skilton of Brooklyn.

The Dramatic Newspaper Company of the City of New-York; capital, $25,000; Directors—Anson P. Pond, Frederick M. McCloy, and Leander Richardson of New-York City.

The Waterville Novelty Company, to manufacture household furniture, ornaments, and novelties at Waterville, Oneida County; capital, $50,000; Directors—Watson S. Hawkins, William M. Roberts, R. Wilson Roberts, Samuel S. Bissell, and Richard M. Barr of Waterville.

The Commercial Exchange, to carry on the business of printing, publishing, manufacture, importing, and selling merchandise of all kinds in New-York City; capital, $20,000; Directors—T. J. Van Horen, John M. Andrews, Robert B. McIlvain of Brooklyn, John K. McDonald, and John H. Jacobs of New-York City.

NEW EAST RIVER BRIDGE

Mr. Uhlman Talks About the Plans of His Company.

ANOTHER PRICE FOR THE FRANCHISE

Would Have the Transit Considered, but the Commissioners Not Prepared to Deal with This—Questions for Lawyers.

The members of the East River Bridge Commission met yesterday afternoon at 51 Chambers Street, and, after a brief session, adjourned, to meet again on Wednesday next, when it is expected that definite action will be taken regarding the plan of Frederick Uhlman, President of the East River Bridge Company.

Mr. Uhlman was present yesterday, as were also all the Commissioners and the Mayors of both cities. When Col. Andrew D. Baird, President of the commission, called upon Mr. Uhlman to explain his plan, as submitted on July 10, Mr. Uhlman made an objection, on the score that there were gentlemen present who opposed his plan, and he thought they ought to be heard first. The Commissioners agreed with him in this, and President Baird called on Lawyer Stephen M. Haye of Brooklyn, who said he appeared in behalf of certain property owners in Brooklyn.

"Whom do you represent?" questioned Commissioner Sperry.

"Well, it is sufficient to say that I am a taxpayer," responded the lawyer.

President Baird told him to speak for himself then. Mr. Hoye talked for some time, until several Commissioners protested, and after President Baird assured him that the Commissioners would see that his property was given a fair value, in case it were condemned, Mr. Hoye gave way to Lawyer Ferris of New-York, who represents property interests near Grand Street. He suggested that the company, being a private one, might not be able to pay all damages, and he wanted some assurance to that effect. His clients, he said, would like to have definite action taken one way or the other, as the present uncertainty prevented building operations.

Mr. Uhlman spoke for some time on his plan and the work that has thus far been accomplished. He submitted a blue print to the Commissioners giving a detailed plan of the proposed bridge from Broadway, Williamsburg, to Grand Street, New-York, with the approaches. The East River Bridge Company, he explained, was not anxious to contract with the commission, but at the present time was anxious only to get back the money which it, up to this time, had disbursed for work done on the proposed bridge.

The East River Bridge Company on July 10 made the proposition to sell its franchise, rights, surveys, and consents for $200,000, provided the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad be allowed to run its trains across the bridge to be constructed. This sum includes annuities in property and bank accounts estimated to be worth $85,000. Mr. Uhlman proposed yesterday to take $125,000, which, as he said, merely covers expenses for preliminary work. He considered this amount moderate in view of the fact that the Rapid Transit Commission had, as he believed, expended $500,000.

Mr. Uhlman spoke of the matter of approaches to the proposed bridge, and believed that there should be at least three, if not five, to obviate a repetition of the scenes at the Brooklyn Bridge on Sunday and Monday last.

As President of the Brooklyn Elevated Railroad Company, Mr. Uhlman endeavored to get the Commissioners interested in the matter of transit over the new bridge, but Commissioner Sperry insisted that he should leave out that phase of the subject, as the Commissioners would not consider the transit feature until the bridge was under way.

As the Brooklyn Elevated road has a contract to cross the bridge in case it is erected by the East River Bridge Company, Mr. Uhlman desired to contract upon reasonable terms with the commission for the running of trains across the proposed structure, but Col. Baird expressed a doubt whether the Commissioners had any right to make a contract as to the transit.

In submitting his ideas, Mr. Uhlman said he did not see how the engineers of the commission could plan a bridge which would not interfere with his company's rights, as there was not room in the street in question, but that the approaches at the two streets which are to be the terminals, and, besides, it would save the commission money to accept the plans, which represent two years' work.

Discussion on the matter was discontinued upon motion of Commissioner Deeves, who referred the matter to Lawyers Ingraham, Choate, and Lauterbach and Engineers Buck and Cornell. They will report at next Wednesday's meeting, at which time Mr. Hoye promises to present detailed opposition to Mr. Uhlman's plan.

WILL REMAIN ON THE GRAND JURY

Henry Hughes Says He Supervises a Saloon, but Does Not Own It.

Henry Hughes, the member of the August Grand Jury, against whose presence as a member of that body objections were made because of his alleged occupation as a saloon keeper, at 177 Spring Street, did not appear at the Criminal Court Building yesterday.

He will be on hand to-day, however, to participate in the deliberations of the Grand Jury.

Recorder Goff said again yesterday that he would not request Mr. Hughes to withdraw from the jury. The Recorder said further that in the conference he had with Mr. Hughes the latter told him that he had really given up the saloon business twelve years ago.

"He said he simply supervised the saloon at 177 Spring Street for his daughter-in-law," said the Recorder. "His principal occupation at present is the collection of rents. Were I to peremptorily excuse Mr. Hughes, it would cause much trouble in connection with indictments already found."

A Strange Fish at Glen Island.

A striped remora was found yesterday securely fastened to the bottom of one of the steam launches that run around Glen Island. The remora is a species of the sucker fish. The one caught yesterday is about a foot and a half long and presents a peculiar appearance.

The anterior dorsal fin is covered with a large sucking disk, having two rows of lamellae on the top of the head. The remora, by means of its peculiar sucking disk, attaches itself to the bottom of a boat, and frequently to a larger fish or shark, and will travel thousands of miles before letting go.

Prof. L. M. McCormick, who examined the fish caught yesterday, says it is a beautiful specimen, and a very rare one, as it does not often find its way out of tropical waters. It was captured alive, and at once placed in a large tank in the Glen Island aquarium. Mr. Starin places a very high value on it.

Seidl Society Concerts.

The programmes of the Seidl Society, for the current week of concerts in Brighton Music Hall, are very beautiful. The house was full Monday at both the matinée and the evening concert. A "request" programme brought out a large audience Tuesday. A Wagner concert was given last evening before a most enthusiastic audience, and to-night a Beethoven bill is offered.

A matinée of classic composers will be given this afternoon, and to-morrow evening will be the regular symphony night. The society has given one festival, and is now announcing a second one for Tuesday, Wednesday, and Thursday, Aug. 20, 21, and 22, with a number of good soloists. The end of the season of these delightful concerts is approaching, and music lovers should avail themselves of the opportunity before then.

May Vote at the Next Election.

Naturalization proceedings were closed yesterday in the Federal courts, as the ninety days' limit before election then expired.

Only forty applicants presented themselves for final papers. Within the past threedays 849 new citizens received their papers in the Federal Building, all of whom may vote at the next election.

The Police Board Will Try Wagner.

The Grand Jury dismissed the complaint against Policeman Frederick Wagner of the Oak Street Station yesterday. Mrs. Elizabeth Bennet, who was arrested by Wagner for a minor offense, alleged that he robbed her of $2.

The case is to be heard by the Police Commissioners.

SURFACE CARS AT THE BRIDGE

Conference in Brooklyn — Mayor Schieren and Col. Partridge Have a Passage at Arms.

Mayor Schieren, Controller Palmer, Bridge Trustees Keeney and Henriques, Engineers C. C. Martin, President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company, President Partridge of the De Kalb Avenue road, Superintendent Sullivan of the Jay and Smith Street lines, and Engineer Breckinridge of the Brooklyn Heights Railroad Company had a conference yesterday on the question of a surface railroad terminal at the bridge.

Engineer Martin said it would cost $25,000 to change the grade of Washington Street between Concord and Tillary Streets, if the Howell plan should be adopted.

Mr. Breckinridge said that the tracks might be carried at a curve to Fulton Street, crossing Liberty Street at the plaza.

"You might as well give away the whole plaza as to do that," said Mayor Schieren.

"I think the ground under the storage yard is too valuable to give to any railroad company," said Mr. Keeney; "it will be worth thousands of dollars in a few years."

"Yes," said the Mayor, "but you propose to give them the plaza at a cost of a million."

"The plaza isn't worth anything now," said Mr. Rossiter.

Mayor Schieren wanted to know by what right the De Kalb Avenue company had a siding at the bridge entrance, and President Partridge said that the Common Council had given that privilege about the time the bridge was opened.

"You must admit," said the Mayor, "that if you are an obstruction you must be removed."

"I don't admit it," said Col. Partridge. "I say we have rights on this street."

"You don't own the street," replied the Mayor. "If your rights are in the way they can be revoked."

Mr. Sullivan asked for sixty feet for a car stand on Washington Street on the west side, and Col. Partridge objected, on the ground that Mr. Sullivan's company had no franchise for Washington Street.

Controller Palmer said he had a plan. It was to allow the cars to run from Fulton Street through Nassau Street to the bridge approach or storage yard to High Street, and thus back to Fulton Street. This plan, he said, would allow the cars to run either back up Fulton Street or continue to the ferry.

"That would mean two lines of cars crossing Liberty Street said Mr. Henriques.

"Of course it would," said Controller Palmer.

President Rossiter of the Brooklyn Heights road said that this was the most practical plan that had yet been presented.

Another conference will be held Friday.

MISS FLAGLER HELD TO THE GRAND JURY

She Is Placed Under Bond on a Charge of Manslaughter.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 7.—Miss Elizabeth M. Flagler, the daughter of Gen. Flagler, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, who killed Ernest Green, a colored boy, last week, technically surrendered herself to the Warden of the District Jail this afternoon, to await the action of the Grand Jury.

At the same time she appeared before Judge Cole of the Criminal Court, and was admitted to bail in the sum of $10,000. She was accompanied in court by her father and mother, her attorney, Ross Perry, John Cassel, and Gen. Robert MacFeely.

Miss Flagler has been confined to her room since the shooting, as a result of nervous prostration, but to-day she appeared bright and happy, and talked cheerfully with her friends. She was dressed in black, and wore a heavy veil.

When court had been formally opened Assistant District Attorney Taggart stated that in view of the character of the finding of the Coroner's jury it would be necessary to submit the case to the Grand Jury. Miss Flagler's attorney, Mr. Perry, remarked that while the verdict of the Coroner's jury was intended to be a complete exoneration of the crime, it was technically a finding for manslaughter. He added that his client was in court and ready to furnish bail in any sum that might be demanded. Judge Cole stated that he had read the evidence taken at the inquest; that in his opinion the case was a bailable one, and that $10,000 would be sufficient. This was satisfactory to the Assistant District Attorney, whereupon Messrs. Cassel & MacFeely qualified as sureties.

Gen. and Mrs. Flagler called upon Mr. Green, the father of the deceased lad, but Green preferred to say nothing about the case, and the call was limited to expressions of regret on the part of Gen. and Mrs. Flagler at the unfortunate occurrence. There have been many conflicting reports as to the intention of Mr. Green, that the latter has written a letter to a local paper, in which he says that he has not determined what course he shall pursue.

One feature of the case that is attracting considerable attention is the fact that the law in force in the District of Columbia gives, as the minimum sentence for manslaughter, a term of imprisonment of two years in the penitentiary.

Gen. Flagler is much affected by the trouble, and has sought to avoid interviews on the subject.

ANGLERS WANT TO GUARD ST. LAWRENCE

Initial Steps Taken Toward Securing an International Fishing Ground.

ALENANDRIA BAY, Aug. 7.—The St. Lawrence Angler's Association met in convention at Clayton to-day. In the absence, at the opening, of President W. C. Browning, the meeting was opened by G. H. Strough of Clayton. Senator Mullin explained the object of the meeting, which he said was for the purpose of promulgating the scheme of an international river outing territory, embracing the St. Lawrence region lying between Cape Vincent and Ogdensburg on the American side and Kingston and Prescott on the Canadian side.

William Smith, Deputy Minister of Marine and Fisheries of Canada, and George Taylor, M. P., made some inquiries regarding the non-observance of the alien contract labor law as affecting Canadian oarsmen.

Senator Mullin said this subject could not be considered at present, but assured the Canadian gentlemen that it would be fairly treated in proper time.

A committee was appointed, W. C. Browning, Charles R. Skinner, G. H. Strough, E. R. Brown, and R. P. Grant being named, to meet the members of the Forestry and Fisheries Commission at Alexandria Bay, Aug. 16, these to adopt some plan of operation. The meeting was harmonious.

Susan M. Van Santvoord's Will.

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y., Aug. 7.—The will of Susan M. Van Santvoord of Mount Vernon, who died July 10, disposes of an estate of $70,000 in real and personal property. Her heirs are her only surviving relatives, Susan Coolidge Lantz, a granddaughter, who lives in Mount V

THE FINANCIAL MARKETS

Trading Still Restricted, but Prices Generally Firm.

STRENGTH DUE TO SHORTS COVERING

Grangers Lead in the Recovery—Further Gold Shipments—The Approaching Return of Government Bonds and What It Means.

WEDNESDAY—P. M.

Great dullness and narrow fluctuations were to-day again the characteristics of the stock market. In the morning the traders were bearish in their sentiments and sold stocks, but, being unsuccessful in their attempts to force liquidation, began covering early in the afternoon. The movement developed into good buying, and before the close the whole market became strong. The improvement was especially notable in the Grangers.

So much importance is attached by the bears to the coming return to this country from Europe of a portion of the new Government bonds placed abroad last Spring that a plain statement of the position may be interesting. When the negotiation was made, the bonds were sold abroad for delivery on Aug. 8, while the sales in this country were for cash delivery. These conditions made a difference of about 2 per cent. between the London and New-York quotations, the price in the foreign market being below this one, so that by purchasing there and selling here, for September delivery, there was a net arbitrage profit of from 1½ to 2 per cent. on the transactions. Coincident with the transaction in London, the New-York brokers contracted with Western banks, insurance companies, and various financial institutions for the sale of the bonds purchased abroad, to be delivered in September, a shade under the then prevailing price. The brokers therefore ran no risk. It is estimated by the head of one of the firms largely concerned in the operation that about $10,000,000 of the bonds sold abroad will be returned to this country within the coming three weeks, and that in the absence of bills gold will be shipped to meet the obligation. If $10,000,000 gold should be shipped it must be remembered that the transaction represents profit to this country, and that the loss of gold at this time is a very different matter from what it would have been if the same amount had been shipped in February last, when the Treasury was wholly unprotected.

Speculation in the industrials was more restricted than usual. Sugar moved between 114¼ and 112¾, but rallied from its early weakness, and closed unchanged at yesterday's final price. Chicago Gas was heavy most of the day, although it was strong in the final dealings, and closed only ¼ down. General Electric was unusually active and strong, closing at 38¾, a net gain of 1¾ points. Other industrials were without feature.

There was withdrawn from the Sub-Treasury $1,000,000 in gold for shipment to-morrow, and an additional exportation of $175,000 will also be made, although the amount was not taken from the Sub-Treasury. The crop news continued to be highly favorable, and railway earnings were encouraging. London did very little in the market, but it probably sold more than it bought.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market was quiet. Call loans were made at 1@1½ per cent. The last loan was made at 1 per cent.

Time money was freely offered. Rates were 1½ per cent. for thirty days, 2 per cent. for sixty days, 2½ per cent. for ninety days to four months, and 2¾@3 per cent. for five to seven months.

Commercial paper was in fair demand. Rates were 3¼@3½ per cent. for sixty and ninety days' indorsements, 3¾@4¼ per cent. for four months' commission house acceptances, 4@4½ per cent. for choice four months' single names, 4¼@4¾ per cent. for choice five to six months' single names, and 5 per cent. and upward for names less known.

The Clearing House exchanges were $80,786,297, and the balances were $4,810,823. The Sub-Treasury debit balance was $321,739.

Money in London, ¼ per cent.; short and three months' bills, 9-16 per cent.

BULLION STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 66⅝@66¾. There were sales of 40,000 ounces at 66½.

The commercial price of bar silver was 66⅝c. per ounce. Mexican dollars were quoted at 53¼c.

In London bar silver sold at 30 5-16d per ounce.

The following is a comparative statement of the gold movement since 1892:

Exports from Jan. 1, 1895, to date	$36,812,334
Imports for the same period	21,683,166
Net exports	$15,129,168
Net exports to date, 1894	71,317,077
Net exports to date, 1893	56,826,633
Net exports to date, 1892	44,426,219

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

The foreign exchange market was slightly easier. Nominal rates were $4.90 for 60 days and $4.91 for oemand. Actual sales were at $4.89¾@4.89½ for 60-day bills, $4.90¼@$4.90½ for demand, $4.90½@$4.90¾ for cable transfers, and $4.88½@$4.88¾ for commercial.

In Continental, francs were quoted at 5.15⅝ for long and 5.14⅜ for short, reichsmarks at 95 11-16 and 96, and guilders at 40⅜ and 40½.

New-York exchange was quoted as follows: Chicago—25c. premium. Boston—10c discount. San Francisco—Sight, par; telegraphic, 5c per $100 premium. Charleston—Buying, par; selling, ⅛c premium. New-Orleans—Commercial, $1 premium; bank, $2 premium. Savannah—Buying, par; selling, ⅛ per cent premium up to $5,000; 1-10 per cent. premium for $5,000 and over.

RAILWAY EARNINGS.

	1895.	1894.	1893.
Brooklyn Elevated—			
Mileage	20	20	18
Week ending			
Aug. 5	$32,023	$27,370	$29,404
From July 1	166,660	142,780	148,897
Jan. 1 to Aug. 5	1,267,104	1,028,232	1,151,327
Northern Pacific—			
Mileage	5,431	5,431	5,262
4th week July	$509,001	$554,205	
From July 1	1,461,593	765,514	$1,620,821
From Jan. 1	8,549,844	6,786,872	11,248,365
St. Paul & Duluth—			
Mileage	297	297	297
Month July	$145,695	$123,612	$151,841
From Jan. 1	750,937	740,630	979,291
Southern Railway—			
Mileage	4,496	4,496	
4th week July	$498,052	$439,934	
From July 1	1,477,686	1,823,043	
From Jan. 1	9,802,846	9,751,301	
Wisconsin Central—			
4th week July	$151,020	$108,651	
Month	432,888	275,932	

D., L. & W. leased lines, for quarter ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	$1,993,241	$2,277,592	$2,427,966
Op. expenses	917,307	1,170,991	1,195,372
Net earnings	1,075,934	1,100,631	1,232,624
Fixed charges	616,249	631,582	614,249
Surplus	459,685	469,049	618,375
P., R. & N. E., for quarter ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	$187,060	$170,855	
Op. expenses	136,994	118,338	
Net earnings	50,076	52,517	
Charges	36,054	34,945	
Surplus	14,022	17,572	
St. P. & D., for June—			
Mileage	297	297	297
Gross earnings	$121,008	$127,909	$156,593
Op. expenses	86,560	85,240	158,181
Net earnings	35,348	42,720	*1,588
For year ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	1,423,307	1,513,393	2,105,274
Op. expenses	1,004,980	1,049,524	1,427,797
Net earnings	418,827	463,869	677,477
*Deficit.			
Syracuse, Bing. & N. Y., for quarter ending June 30—			
Gross earnings	$253,888	$267,696	$281,815
Op. expenses	117,597	120,238	129,739
Net earnings	136,291	147,457	152,076
Fixed charges	43 405	44 905	44,905
Surplus	92,886	102,552	107,171

The Bridgeport Traction Company reports for July: Gross earnings, $32,311; net earnings, $19,431. April 1 to Aug. 1: Gross earnings, $108,025; net earnings, $60,608; interest charges, $25,000; surplus, $35,608.

FINANCIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

St. Paul and Duluth Railroad Company has declared a dividend of 2½ per cent. on the preferred stock, payable Sept. 3.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing—Bid.	Closing—Asked.	Sales.
Adams Express	150	150	150	150	147	150	10
American Cotton Oil	29	29	25½	25½	25⅜	25¾	450
American Cotton Oil pf	74½	74½	73½	73½	72¾	73½	372
American Express	115	115	115	115	113	115	6
*American Sugar Refining	114¼	114¼	112¾	114¼	114¼	114¼	29,890
American Tobacco	111½	111½	111	111¼	111¼	111½	1,400
Atch., Top. & S. F. 2d inc. pd.	15	15	14¾	15	14¾	15	8,495
*Atl., n. & S. F. pf. when iss.	31½	31½	31¼	31¼	31¼	31½	215
Baltimore & Ohio	64¼	64¼	64¼	64¼	64	65	100
Can.-a Southern	56⅝	56⅝	55⅞	56⅝	56⅝	56½	850
Central Pacific	18	18	18	18	18¼	18⅜	10
Chesapeake & Ohio	21⅜	21¼	21⅛	21¼	21¼	21⅜	500
Chicago Gas	38⅝	38⅞	37¾	38⅜	38⅛	38⅜	18,573
Chicago & Northwestern	100¾	100¾	100⅜	100⅝	100⅝	101	1,700
Chicago & Northwestern pf.	146¾	146¾	145	145	145	147	40
Chicago, Bur. & Quincy	90¾	90½	89¾	90½	90⅜	90½	17,940
C., C., C. & St. Louis	49	49	48¾	48⅝	48½	49	750
C., M. & St. Paul	70¼	70⅝	70⅛	70⅜	70⅝	70¾	8,140
C., M. & St. Paul pf	128	128	128	128	127½	128	100
Chicago, Rock Island & Pac.	78¾	78¾	77⅞	78⅜	78¼	78⅞	8,919
Colorado Fuel & Iron	36½	36½	36¼	36¼	36½	37	200
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	93	95	93	95			14
Columbus & Hocking Coal	5	5	5	5	5	5½	250
Col., Hocking Val. & Tol.	25	25	25	25	24¾	25¼	100
Delaware & Hudson	130⅜	130⅜	130⅛	130⅜	130½	130⅞	388
Del., Lackawanna & West.	162	162	162	162	161½	163	250
Denver & Rio Grande	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	15	170
Des Moines & Fort Dodge	10½	10½	10½	10½	10¼	10½	100
Detroit Gas	30¾	30¾	30¼	30¾	30¼	31	200
Dist. & Cattle Feed. all in. pd.	21¾	21¾	20¾	21⅜	21	21⅜	3,720
Erie Telegraph & Telephone	56	56	56	56	55	59	100
General Electric	38⅜	38⅝	36¾	38⅜	38¼	38⅝	19,461
Laclede Gas pf	86½	86½	86½	86½	86¼	88	100
Lake Erie & Western	26	26	25	25½	25¾	26	1,425
Lake Erie & Western pf	82	82	81½	81⅝	82	84	421
Lake Shore	148¾	150	148¾	150	149¾	150	604
*Long Island Trac. 1st in. pd.	17	17	17	17	16¾	17	800
Louisville & Nashville	60⅜	60⅝	59¾	60¼	60¼	60⅜	6,275
Louis., New-Albany & Chi. pf.	27½	27½	27½	27½	27½	29½	107
Manhattan Con	114¾	114¾	114	114¼	114	114⅝	515
Mexican National ctfs.	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2	2½	50
Michigan Central	101	101	101	101	101	102	100
Minneapolis & St. Louis	21¾	21¾	21¾	21¾	21½	22	100
Minn. & St. Louis 2d pf	48¾	49	48¾	49	48¾	49½	200
Missouri Pacific	37	37	36⅝	37	37	37¼	2,710
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	17¾	17¾	17½	17½	17¼	17¾	200
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf.	37⅝	37⅝	37	37	36¾	37	450
*National Lead Co	34½	34½	34½	34½	34⅝	35	30
*National Lead Co. pf.	93	93	93	93	92½	94	413
National Linseed Oil	29½	29¾	29	29¾	29¾	30	570
New-Jersey Central	102¾	102¾	102¼	102¼	102¾	103½	100
New-York Central	101¾	101⅞	101¼	101⅞	101½	101¾	25
N. Y. & N. E. all in. pd.	56½	56½	56⅝	56¾	56½	56½	712
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st pf.	70½	70½	70½	70½	71	75	8
N. Y., Lack. & Western	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜	116⅜			8
N. Y., L. E. & Western	8⅞	8⅞	8¾	8¾	8¾	8⅞	600
New-York, Sus. & Western	11	11⅛	11	11⅛	11	11⅜	315
New-York, Sus. & West. pf.	29	29	29	29	28¾	29½	100
North American	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	5⅞	6	475
Northern Pacific	5¼	5¼	5¼	5¼	4⅞	5⅛	50
Northern Pacific pf.	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18⅜	18¼	18⅝	10
Ontario & Western	17½	17½	17½	17½	17¼	17½	50
Pacific Mail	29½	29½	29	29⅜	29	29¼	575
Philadelphia & Reading	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	17⅝	17⅞	2,800
P., C., C. & St. Louis	19½	19½	19½	19½	19	19½	100
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf.	55	55	55	55	54	55¼	100
Pullman Palace Car Co.	172½	172½	171	171	170	172	550
St. Louis Southwestern	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	7¾	8	785
St. Louis Southwestern pf.	17⅜	17⅜	16⅞	17¼	17	17¾	1,310
St. Paul & Omaha	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅝	40⅜	41	100
Southern Pacific	25¼	25⅝	25¼	25⅝	25¼	26	400
Southern Railway	13¾	13¾	13¾	13¾	13⅝	14	535
Southern Railway pf.	41	41¼	40⅝	41¼	41	41½	2,335
Tennessee Coal & Iron	38½	39⅛	38	38⅝	36⅜	37	1,400
Texas Pacific	12½	12½	12⅜	12⅜	12¼	12⅝	220
Twin City R. T.	29	29	29	29	28½	30	200
Union Pacific	13	13	13	13	13	13¼	410
Union Pacific, Denver & Gulf.	6¼	6¼	6	6	5¾	6⅛	210
U. S. Cordage	2	2	2	2	1¾	2⅛	135
U. S. Cordage pf.	3⅜	3½	3⅜	3½	3½	5	266
U. S. Cordage gtd.	7¼	7¼	7¼	7¼	7	9	100
*U. S. Cordage 1st in. pd.	3½	3½	3¼	3¼	3½	3¼	800
*U. S. Cordage pf., 1st in. pd.	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	6	6½	100
United States Rubber	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	40½	41	100
*United States Leather	15⅝	16	15⅝	15⅝	15⅞	16	1,360
*United States Leather pf.	83	85⅜	82⅝	83¼	83½	83¾	4,303
Wabash	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	8⅞	9¼	100
Wabash pf.	21¼	21¼	20⅞	21	21	21⅜	2,450
Western Union Telegraph	92¾	92⅞	92½	92⅞	92⅞	93	1,360
Wheeling & Lake Erie	16½	16⅞	16¼	16⅝	16⅝	16⅞	6,545
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf.	53¼	53¼	53¼	53¾	53	53⅝	100
Wisconsin Central	6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	5⅞	6¼	200
Total sales							170,904

*Unlisted.

Silver.

Bullion certs	66½	66¾	66⅜	66⅝	66⅝	66¾	40,000

Bonds.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.	$8,000
C. & E. Ill. 5s.	101½	101½	101½	101½		
Col., H. V. & T. 5s	94¼	94¼	94¼	94¼	2,000	
C. Md. 4s	28¾	29	28¾	29	7,000	
D. & R. G. 4s	87½	87½	87½	87½	5,000	
Total sales						$39,000

Mining Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Leadville	.11	.11	.11	.11	500
Mexican	.68	.68	.68	.68	200
Total sales					700

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Yel. Jacket	.38	.38	.38	.38	1,000

Wheat.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
September	67½	67¾	67	67¾	839,000

OUTSIDE SECURITIES.

(Reported by Messrs. Tobey & Kirk, 8 Broad Street.)

	Bid.	Asked.
Acker, Merrall & Condit	94	98½
American Bank Note	45	47
American Exchange Nat. Bank	158¾	160¾
American Grocery 1st pf.	43½	..
American Typefounders'	3	5
American Typefounders' pf.	28½	30½
Atlantic Mut. Ins. scrip of 1895	105	107
†Atlantic Trust (new)	183	189
Bank of America	204½	207
Barney & Smith Car	23½	25½
Barney & Smith pf. stock	78	89
†Barney & Smith Car 6s	99½	101¼
Beckton Construction pf.	60	..
Bl'ker St. & F. Ferry R.R. stock	29½	31½
Bond & Mortgage Guarantee	125	..
Broadway & Seventh Avenue	195	201
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 1st	106	..
†Broadway & Seventh Av. 2d	108	..
†Broadway Surface 1st 5s	110	..
†Broadway Surface 2d	104½	..
Brooklyn Elevated	19	21
Brooklyn City Railroad	178	180
Brooklyn Traction	16	17½
Brooklyn Traction pf.	64	66
Boston & N. Y. Air Line pf.	105	106
‡Buffalo Street Railway 1st	106¾	108
Buffalo Street Railway stock	88½	90½
Celluloid Company stock	66½	71
†Central & South American Tel.	119½	124½
*Ceat. & South. Amer. Tel. scrip	117	122
Central Cross-Town	185	200
Central Gas L. Co. of N. Y.	150	160
Central National Bank	117½	124
Cent. Park, North & East River	162½	165½
Central R. R. of Ga. deb.	21	24
Cent. R. R. of Ga. tripartite 7s	123	..
Central Trust Company	1020	1030
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. stock	1	2
Cin., Jack. & Mack. R. R. bonds	49½	52½
Chi. & Nor. P. R. R. stock	2	2¾
Cleve. & Canton equip. bonds	15	..
†Columbus (Ohio) Gas	91	93
Commercial Cable Co. stock	151	..
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) bds.	100	104
Consumers' Gas (Jersey City) stk.	90½	94
Continental Trust	164	168
Cramp Shipyard stock	82	87
Detroit Gas stock	28	30
Detroit, Hillside & S. W. R.	55¾	..
Dry Dock, E. B'way & B. R.	170	174
Edison Elec. Ill. of Brooklyn	104½	106½
Ensley Land Company	1	1¾
Eppens, Smith & wiemans Co.	80	85
Equitable Gas Co. of New-York	194¾	196½
Eighth Avenue	325	335
Evans. & Rich. R. R. gtd. 5s	50	58
Farmers' Loan & Trust Co.	700	..
Fidelity & Casualty Co.	300	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 1st	115	..
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av. 2d	55	59
42d St., Man. & St. Nich. Av.	55	59
42d St. & Grand St. Railroad	310	325
Fort Wayne Gas 1st 6s	85	..
*Fort Wayne Gas stock	72½	74
Garfield National Bank	450	..
Gold & Stock Telegraph	105¾	..
Grand River Valley R. R. stock	110	113
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Milling pf.	80	83
Hecker-Jones-Jewell Mill. bonds	103	104½
Henderson Bridge 6s	112	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin	5	..
Herring-Hall-Marvin pf.	29	36
Hock. V. Car Trust 6s, Series A	95¼	..
Holland Trust stock	80	..
Hudson River Telephone	39	43
Indianapolis Gas bonds	105½	107
Indianapolis Gas stock	150	155
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. stock	67	69
Ind. Nat. & Ill. Gas Co. 1st 6s	77	78½
International Ocean Telegraph	105¾	..
Iron Steamboat	4¾	6
Iron Steamboat bonds	50	60
Journeay & Burnham	45	..
Journeay & Burnham pf.	98	..
Keithsburg Bridge 6 p. c. bonds	90	95
Kings County Elevated	5½	8½
Knickerbocker Trust Company	178	..
Lafayette Gas Co. stock	85	86
Lafayette Gas Co. 1st 6s	88½	90
L. I. Traction Co., 1st as. pd.	16¾	17
Lorillard Company pf.	117	119
Little Rock & Memphis R. R. 5s	34	..
*Mutual Gas, New-York	171	..
Manhattan Trust Company	128	138
‡Madison Square Garden stock	..	19
Madison Square Garden 2d	..	83
Mahoning Coal R. R. pf.	110	..
‡Metropolitan Ferry 5s	105	..
Metropolitan Trust Company	295	310
Mechanics' National Bank stock	184	194
Mercantile Trust Company	340	355
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co.	25	..
Michigan-Peninsular Car Co. pf.	61½	63
Mich.-Pen. Car 5 p. c. bonds	90	95½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. stock	30½	31½
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. pf.	54	56
N. Y. & E. R. Gas Co. 1st	90½	91¾
N. Y. & E. R. Gas consols	..	76
National Shoe & Leather Bank	96	98
†National Wall Paper Co. pf.	..	81
‡Northwest Telegraph 7s	113	..
Northwest. Tel. C. stock	106	..
N. Y. Guaranty & Indemnity	348	356
New-York & Texas land scrip	61	..
N. Y. & G. Lake R. R. 2d	32½	..
N. Y. & N. J. Telephone	117½	120
Ninth Avenue Railroad	153	..
National Union Bank	188	192
New-Jersey & New-York R. R.	3½	5
N. Y. Loan & Imp. Co. stock	35	40
New-York Biscuit Co. 6s	107	..
New-York Air Brake Company	6	..
N. Y. Life Insurance & Trust	750	780
New-York Security & Trust	268	..
North Shore Traction	34	35
North Shore Traction pf.	86¼	87½
Ohio Land & Ry. Purch. M. 6s	85	90
Oswego & Syracuse R. R.	184	..
Pacific & Atlantic Telegraph	65	..
Pennsylvania Coal	322	332
Postal Telegraph & Cable	84	86
Pratt & Whitney	8	15
Pratt & Whitney pf.	59	63
Queens County Bank stock	153	..
Real Estate Trust Co.	162	..
‡Second Avenue R. R. 1st 5s	108	..
Second Avenue Railroad stock	155	..
Sixth Avenue Railroad stock	208	213
†Southern & Atlantic Telegraph	86	95
Southern Cent. R. R. 5s (N. Y.)	28	..
Standard Oil Trust	190¾	192
Standard Gas stock	65	68
Standard Gas pf.	106½	109
‡Standard Gas 1st 5s	107	110
Staten Island Railway	..	61
State Trust	199	200
Staten Island Rapid Transit 1st	112½	..
Staten Island Rapid Transit 2d	90	95
St. Joseph & Grand Island stock	1⅞	2
‡St. Paul Gas bonds	89½	91½
St. Paul Gas stock	67½	69½
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. stock	45	49
Texas & Pacific Coal Co. 1st	93	98¼
Third Avenue Railroad	182	183½
Third National Bank	104½	105½
Tol. & Ohio Central R. ext. 5s	15	..
Toledo, St. L. & K. C. pf.	14	16
Tradesmen's National Bank	89	..
Trenton Potteries	9	12
Trenton Potteries pf.	55	61
Terre Haute & Logansport	15	..
Terre Haute & Ind. R. R. Co.	..	80
Title Guarantee & Trust	205	..
Trow Directory pf.	48	55
Union Ferry stock	65½	67
†Union Ferry 5s	104¾	106¾
Union Elevated 2d	38	42
‡Union Railway 5s	103	105
Union Ry. Co. (Huckleberry)	..	106
Union Typewriter 1st pf.	82	86
Union Typewriter 2d pf.	38	42
Union Trust	712	725
U. S. Electric Forging Co. stock (par, $20 per share)	17	18
U. S. Mortgage & Trust Co.	190	200
United States Trust	950	980
Valley Railroad of Ohio 6 p. c. (Central Trust Co.) ctfs	40	..
Wagner Car Company	..	160½
Western Gas Company	66	68
‡Western Gas Company bonds	95¾	96¼
Western National Bank	110	113
Worcester Traction	18¾	19¼
*Worcester Traction pf.	85	88
Winona & Southwestern 1st	14	18
Worthington Pump	24	27
Worthington Pump pf.	86½	89½
Washington Trust Company	180	190

*Ex dividend. †Nominal. ‡With interest.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Delaware, Lackawanna & Western....1
Detroit Gas....⅝
General Electric....1⅞

DECLINED.

American Cotton Oil....1¼
American Cotton Oil pf....1½
Atchison, Topeka & S. F. pf., when issued ⅝
Baltimore & Ohio....¾
Colorado Fuel & Iron....⅝
Erie Telegraph & Telephone....1¾
Lake Erie & Western pf....1⅛
Pullman Car....3

RAILWAY AND OTHER BONDS.

Railway bonds were dull and irregular. The principal changes were:

ADVANCED.

Cincinnati, Dayton & Ironton 1st....1
Colorado Midland cn. 4s, t. r....1
Duluth & Iron Range 1st....1
International & Grand Northern 1st....1¾
Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western 1st....3¼
St. Louis & S. F. gen. 5s....2

DECLINED.

Manhattan 4s....1¼
New-York, Susquehanna & W., gen....1
Northern Pacific col. tr. notes....1
Seaside & B. B. 1st....1
Toledo, Peoria & W. 1st....1

Government bonds were firm. The sales were $2,000 fives, registered, at 115, and $5,000 do, coupon, at 115¼. The following were the closing quotations:

	Bid.	Asked.
2s, r., 1891	96½	..
4s, r., 1907	112⅝	112¾
4s, c., 1907	112½	112⅞
5s, r., 1925	122	122½
5s, c., 1925	122	122½
5s, r., 1904	115	115⅝
5s, c., 1904	115½	115¼
Currency 6s, 1895	100	..
Currency 6s, 1896	101	..
Currency 6s, 1897	103	..
Currency 6s, 1898	106	..
Currency 6s, 1899	109	..
Cherokee 4s, 1896	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s 1897	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1898	100¾	..
Cherokee 4s, 1899	100¾	..

In State securities, $85,000 Tennessee Settlement threes sold at 90⅛@90⅜@90¼, and $1,000 Virginia funded debt 2-3s of 1991 at 63.

BIDS FOR BANK STOCKS.

America	200
American Exchange	158
Broadway	240
Butchers and Drovers'	150
Central National	118
Chase National	500
Chatham	350
Chemical	4100
City	440
Citizens'	140
Commerce	183
Continental	122
Corn Exchange	280
East River	180
Fifth Avenue	2700
First National	2700
Fourth National of Staten Island	120
Fourteenth Street	170
Fourth National	175
Gallatin National	300
Garfield National	350
German-American	115
Germania	390
Greenwich	155
Hanover	310
Hudson River	150
Importers & Traders'	515
Irving	140
Leather Manufacturers'	170
Lincoln National	600
Manhattan	192
Market & Fulton	210
Mechanics'	185
Mechanics & Traders'	140
Mercantile	170
Merchants'	133
Merchants' Exchange	114
Metropolitan	2
Metropolis	400
Mount Morris	100
Nassau	150
New-York	230
New-York County	550
New-York National Exchange	100
Ninth National	118
Nineteenth Ward	125
National Bank of North America	135
Oriental	220
Pacific	185
Park	270
Phenix	114
Republic	152
Seaboard National	152
Second National	300
Seventh National	115
Shoe and Leather	94
Southern National	140
State of New-York	109
Third National	105
Tradesmen's	91
West Side	280
Western National	111

One hundred and twenty shares of Western National sold at 111.

SECURITIES AT AUCTION.

Adrian H. Muller & Son sold the following securities at auction yesterday at 111 Broadway:

100 shares United New-Jersey Railroad and Canal Companies, $100 each, 238.

600 shares New-York and Harlem Railroad Company, $50 each, 215½.

100 shares Rensselaer and Saratoga Railroad Company, $100 each, 182½@183½.

150 shares North Chicago Street Railway Company, $100 each, 28⅜.

65 40-100 shares West Chicago Street Railway Company, $100 each, 125.

600 shares Baltimore Traction Company, $25 each, $20 per share.

$10,000 West Chicago Street Railway Company first mortgage 6 per cent. gold bonds, due 1928, coupons May and November, 104½.

$20,000 Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1900, 118⅜.

$5,000 New-York and Harlem Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1900, 117⅛.

$5,000 New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1903, 123.

$5,000 New-York, Lackawanna and Western Railroad first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1921, 132½.

$5,000 Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1917, 129⅝.

$5,000 Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. registered bonds, due 1903, 115½.

$5,000 Harlem River and Port Chester Railroad Company first mortgage 7 per cent. registered bonds, due 1900, 122⅝.

$2,000 Atchison, Colorado and Pacific Railroad Company first mortgage 6 per cent. bonds, due 1905, 41.

$1,000 Penn Township (County of Osborne, Kan.) 8 per cent. railroad bonds, due Sept. 15, 1902, 102.

$1,000 New-York and New-Jersey Telephone Company general mortgage convertible 5 per cent. bond, due 1920, 107.

$4,000 St. Paul and Northern Pacific Railway Company 6 per cent. forty-year gold b

FINANCIAL—CONTINUED.

Financial Directory.

BANKS.

THE BANK OF NEW-YORK, N. B. A.
CAPITAL, $2,000,000. SURPLUS, $2,000,000.
48 WALL STREET.

Merchants' National Bank
42 Wall Street.

Chemical National
270 Broadway.

National Bank of Commerce
CAP. AND SUR., $8,500,000. 29 Nassau St.

Mercantile National Bank
Cap. and Surplus, $1,900,000. 191 Broadway.

Hanover National Bank
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,900,000.
9 and 11 Nassau St.

The Nassau Bank
Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets.

Fourth National
16 Nassau Street.

Central National
322 Broadway.

Chase National Bank
15 Nassau Street.

Fifth Avenue Bank
Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street.

PHILADELPHIA.

Fourth Street National Bank
Capital, $1,500,000. Surplus, $1,112,500.

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company
18 Wall Street.

ATLANTIC TRUST COMPANY,
39 WILLIAM STREET.
L. V. F. RANDOLPH, Pres. J.S. SUYDAM, Sec'y.

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO.
234 Fifth Av. 66 Broadway.

Manhattan Trust Co.,
Corner Wall and Nassau Streets.

NEW-YORK SECURITY & TRUST CO.
44 and 46 Wall St.
CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,000,000.

The State Trust Co.
36 Wall Street.

United States Mortgage & Trust Co.
CAPITAL $2,000,000. SURPLUS $900,000.
MUTUAL LIFE BUILDING, 59 CEDAR ST.

Washington Trust Company
Stewart Building, 280 Broadway.

Financial.

Savannah & Western R. R. Co.

FIRST CONSOLIDATED MTGE. BONDS.

Holders of the Certificates of the Central Trust Company of New-York and Martin's Bank, London, England, issued upon deposit of Savannah and Western First Consolidated Mortgage Bonds are hereby notified that the Committee has entered into an agreement of participation in a plan of purchase of the properties of the Central Railroad and Banking Company of Georgia, subject to the approval of the Certificate Holders, as provided in the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, and recommends its acceptance by all certificate holders. Notice is hereby given, pursuant to the provisions of the Bondholders' Protective Agreement, that a meeting of the certificate holders will be held at the office of Messrs. Simon Borg & Co., 20 Nassau Street, New-York City, on Monday, Aug. 26th, 1895, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of ratifying the action of the Committee in accepting participation in said plan. A circular has been prepared giving full details of the plan, which can be procured from the Chairman of the Committee.

In order to render said plan effective, the consent of the holders of 60 per cent. of said Certificates is essential. Certificate holders unable to attend such meeting should execute the blank proxies, (which will be furnished on application,) and forward the same, duly executed, to the Chairman.

The time for depositing without penalty having expired, bonds can be deposited with the CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY of New-York on payment of $25 per bond.

For further information apply to either of the undersigned.

Dated July 25, 1895.

SIMON BORG, Chairman;
R. C. MARTIN, EMANUEL LEHMAN,
H. E. GARTH, F. M. COLSTON,
SIDNEY F. TYLER, EDWIN S. HOOLEY,
SIGMUND NEUSTADT,
Committee.

Northern Pacific Railroad Co.

REORGANIZATION COMMITTEE.

DEPOSITS OF THE

Seconds, Thirds and Consols

should be promptly made with

THE MERCANTILE TRUST COMPANY,

in exchange for its negotiable certificates.

UNITED ACTION by these THREE CLASSES OF MAIN-LINE BONDHOLDERS results in such a control of the property as secures to them the best attainable results. DUE REGARD BEING GIVEN TO THEIR RESPECTIVE LEGAL POSITIONS AND PRIORITIES.

Under the agreement for deposit the committee may, in its discretion, terminate the period for deposits without notice, and impose exceptional terms for deposits thereafter.

EDWARD D. ADAMS, Chairman,
LOUIS FITZGERALD,
JOHN C. BULLITT,
CHARLES H. GODFREY,
J. D. PROBST,
JAMES STILLMAN,
ERNST THALMANN,
Reorganization Committee.

A. MARCUS, Secretary.
Mills Building, New-York City, March 1, 1895.

AMERICAN BANK NOTE CO.'S STOCK.
CONSUMERS' GAS (JERSEY CITY) BONDS.
GRAND RAPIDS GAS CO.'S STOCK.
MICHIGAN PENINSULAR CAR CO.'S PFD.
MICHIGAN PENINSULAR CAR CO.'S BONDS.
ROCK ISLAND & PEORIA R. R. STOCK.
TERRE HAUTE & INDIANAPOLIS R. R STOCK.
TOL., ST. LOUIS & KANS. CITY R. R. PFD. STOCK.
UNION TYPEWRITER CO.'S 1st PFD. STOCK.
UNION TYPEWRITER CO.'S 2d PFD. STOCK.
H. R. WORTHINGTON CO.'S PFD. STOCK.
WORCESTER TRACTION CO.'S COMMON STOCK.

FOR SALE BY

TOBEY & KIRK,

NO. 8 BROAD ST.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT,
Office of Comptroller of the Currency,
Washington, June 12, 1895.

Whereas, By satisfactory evidence presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that "THE STANDARD NATIONAL BANK of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, has complied with all the provisions of the statutes of the United States, required to be complied with before an association shall be authorized to commence the business of banking:

Now, therefore, I, JAMES H. ECKELS, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "The Standard National Bank of the City of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking as provided in Section fifty-one hundred and sixty-nine of the Revised Statutes of the United States.

In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this twelfth day of June, 1895.

JAMES H. ECKELS,
Comptroller of the Currency.
Currency Bureau, Seal of the Comptroller of the Currency, Treasury Department. No. 5003.

TO HOLDERS OF KANSAS CITY BONDS.

Notice is hereby given to holders of Kansas City, Missouri, 8s, series Nos. 8 and 4, due Aug. 15, 1895, amounting to One Hundred Forty-two Thousand Five Hundred Dollars, ($142,500,) that the entire issues will be paid at maturity upon presentation and surrender to Messrs. KOUNTZE BROS., Bankers, New-York.

JOHN F. SHANNON, City Comptroller.

Financial.

St. Paul, Minneapolis and Manitoba Railway Company's

First Mortgage Sinking Fund 7 Per Cent. Land Grant Gold Bonds.

In conformity with the provisions of the Mortgage Deed of Trust securing the above Bonds, we, the undersigned Trustees, hereby give notice that 111 Bonds of $100 each, 20 Bonds of $500 each, and 379 Bonds of $1,000 each, of the numbers specified below, were this day, in our presence, fairly and without preference or discrimination, designated by lot for redemption at 105 per cent. and accrued interest, payable out of the moneys pledged to us from proceeds of sales of land, and now available for that purpose. The Bonds so drawn will be paid by us on presentation at the office of the GREAT NORTHERN RAILWAY COMPANY, Nos. 27 and 29 Pine Street, New-York; and the holders thereof are hereby notified that they should be presented on or before 15th day of August next, as from that date interest will cease to accrue thereon:

111 BONDS AT $100 EACH.

31	498	796	1162	1451	1793
74	510	836	1192	1459	1796
103	519	848	1199	1474	1808
119	523	856	1216	1520	1816
134	549	869	1298	1524	1845
154	573	886	1299	1530	1852
155	581	895	1312	1532	1854
234	631	908	1333	1545	1864
244	634	915	1360	1549	1896
268	650	920	1368	1551	1936
276	655	956	1383	1559	1939
328	681	964	1415	1564	1956
332	692	982	1420	1577	2014
345	718	988	1421	1646	2038
351	736	1008	1433	1690	2083
357	737	1023	1442	1700	2100
435	771	1052	1444	1772	2115
436	778	1088	1446	1782	2136
491	787	1126			

20 BONDS AT $500 EACH.

26	127	204	252	274	320
56	165	213	255	282	380
57	170	231	268	290	387
74	191				

379 BONDS AT $1,000 EACH.

26	1378	2209	3369	4893	6322
79	1384	2219	3374	4786	6374
151	1393	2268	3375	4804	6394
210	1415	2269	3404	4834	6419
213	1453	2285	3426	4851	6423
215	1472	2287	3430	4853	6426
240	1504	2297	3452	4854	6447
266	1506	2299	3496	4860	6452
267	1508	2342	3497	4884	6457
276	1510	2350	3522	4897	6492
283	1515	2377	3535	4935	6519
300	1517	2400	3589	4945	6570
370	1526	2406	3598	4957	6585
382	1527	2416	3621	4962	6620
388	1538	2435	3644	5003	6678
398	1607	2465	3649	5017	6689
399	1610	2494	3681	5021	6699
426	1612	2513	3702	5022	6709
462	1628	2561	3704	5024	6719
463	1641	2562	3714	5036	6730
468	1656	2574	3720	5062	6787
475	1680	2575	3799	5072	6795
478	1685	2576	3813	5110	6801
507	1697	2608	3827	5157	6850
541	1702	2612	3856	5184	6873
545	1711	2634	3877	5191	6888
555	1720	2638	3906	5216	6911
572	1742	2647	4018	5241	6917
676	1745	2659	4024	5254	6930
695	1752	2665	4060	5265	6949
701	1754	2677	4066	5343	6971
710	1780	2687	4128	5364	6979
718	1789	2705	4133	5413	7009
731	1791	2712	4146	5416	7016
747	1802	2718	4153	5445	7070
789	1808	2766	4156	5499	7110
822	1815	2801	4172	5553	7113
852	1856	2862	4174	5637	7134
855	1867	2906	4198	5638	7163
856	1891	2934	4203	5680	7179
861	1896	2943	4215	5700	7185
871	1898	2963	4297	5765	7198
936	1904	2975	4301	5796	7216
938	1909	2991	4310	5806	7226
940	1933	2993	4315	5808	7235
952	1940	3018	4318	5895	7256
954	1957	3019	4430	5906	7280
1023	1971	3022	4433	5977	7347
1024	1979	3050	4438	5985	7353
1034	2003	3072	4446	6005	7365
1123	2010	3078	4488	6072	7386
1174	2018	3114	4492	6079	7404
1179	2057	3117	4504	6082	7408
1184	2068	3133	4506	6088	7422
1202	2070	3152	4563	6094	7444
1225	2073	3206	4574	6096	7448
1233	2087	3211	4582	6111	7484
1237	2088	3216	4592	6123	7490
1303	2116	3286	4603	6156	7492
1321	2124	3288	4615	6159	7502
1330	2132	3290	4666	6165	7503
1335	2160	3337	4688	6209	7547
1342	2184	3362	4690	6213	7548
1364					

New-York, May 27, 1895. Drawing No. 17.
JOHN S. KENNEDY,
J. A. ROOSEVELT, Trustees.

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

OF

Washington and Idaho Railroad Company First Mortgage Bonds and Oregon Railway Extensions Company First Mortgage Bonds.

Whereas, The Oregon Railway and Navigation Company has made default in the payment of interest upon its collateral trust bonds dated 2d September, 1889, and secured by its collateral trust mortgage bearing the same date.

Now, therefore, under and in pursuance of the powers conferred upon it by the said mortgage, and for breach of the conditions thereof, the American Loan and Trust Company, as trustee under the said mortgage, will sell at public auction, to the highest bidder or bidders, on Thursday, the 27th day of June, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, at the auction stand of James Bleecker & Son, auctioneers, the following trust securities held by it under said mortgage, to wit:

Lot 1.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Washington and Idaho Railroad Company, to the amount of $4,200,000, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

Lot 2.—First Mortgage Five Per Cent. Bonds of the Oregon Railway Extensions Company to the amount of $1,511,580, dated the 2d day of September, 1889, due the 1st day of September, 1919, with interest payable on the first days of March and September in each year, and secured by a mortgage to the Bay State Trust Company of Boston.

The terms of sale may be examined on and after 18th June, 1895, at the office of the undersigned trustee, in the City of Boston, or at the office of the State Trust Company, No. 86 Wall Street, New-York City.

Dated New-York, May 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby adjourned to Thursday, the 25th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, June 27, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

The sale of the above-described trust securities is hereby further adjourned to Thursday, the 29th day of August, 1895, at the same hour and place.

Dated New-York, July 25, 1895.

THE AMERICAN LOAN AND TRUST COMPANY.
By S. ENDICOTT PEABODY, President.
MOORFIELD STOREY, Attorney for Trustee, 735 Exchange Building, Boston, Mass.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

GEORGIA PACIFIC RAILWAY COMPANY

EQUIPMENT 5 PER CENT. MORTGAGE

BONDS, DATED JULY 17th, 1889.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, Trustee, gives notice that in accordance with a certain Indenture made by the above Railway Company, dated July 17th, 1889, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed par and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of Forty-three Thousand Six Hundred and Twenty-six 4-100 dollars, ($43,626.04.) Sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon on the 13th day of August, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
Trustee.
By G. SHERMAN,
Vice President.

Financial.

United States Cordage Co.

REORGANIZATION.

NEW-YORK, Aug. 5, 1895.

To the Holders of FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, GUARANTEED, PREFERRED, AND COMMON STOCK of the UNITED STATES CORDAGE COMPANY:

There have been deposited with the MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, under the Plan of Reorganization, so large a majority of the outstanding issue of First Mortgage Bonds, and of the Guaranteed, Preferred, and Common Stocks, respectively, that the success of the plan is assured.

Believing it to be in the interest of all parties to the Reorganization of said Company, the committee has extended the time within which the holders of bonds and stocks may deposit same under said plan with the **MANHATTAN TRUST COMPANY, NEW-YORK,** or **OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY, BOSTON, MASS.,** to and including **AUGUST 9TH, 1895,** upon payment of a penalty of **$2.50 per Bond,** and of 25 cents per share of stock.

First Mortgage Bonds must be deposited with penalty of **$2.50 each.**

Guaranteed Stock must be deposited with First Installment of **$5 per share,** and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Preferred Stock must be deposited with First Installment of **$2.50 per share,** and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

Common Stock must be deposited with First Installment of **$1.25 per share,** and penalty of 25 cents per share in addition.

FRANK K. STURGIS,
WILLIAM BARBOUR,
JOHN I. WATERBURY,
Committee

JOHN L. CADWALADER, Counsel.
T. H. WENTWORTH, Secretary.

HENDERSON BRIDGE COMPANY SINKING FUND.

THIS IS TO CERTIFY that at a drawing held this seventh day of August, 1895, in our presence, at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, at eleven thirty o'clock in the morning, the following twenty-one (21) bonds of the Henderson Bridge Company, viz:

Nos.	136	291	659	1441
	145	319	831	1497
	164	412	974	1519
	174	510	986	1716
	247	550	1190	1885
	270			

were designated by lot for redemption at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York on the third day of September, 1895, at 105 per centum on the par value, in accordance with a supplemental deed of trust of February 27, 1884.

Interest on said bonds will cease on the first day of September, 1895.

New-York, August 7, 1895.

A. M. QUARRIER,
Vice President Henderson Bridge Co.
J. N. Wallace, with Central Trust Co. of N. Y.

I hereby certify that the above numbered bonds were drawn as stated. Witness my hand and seal this seventh day of August, 1895.

FRANK B. SMIDT,
Notary Public,
(Seal) N. Y. Co.

THE MONETARY TRUST

50 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.

Conservatism in Finance.

If conservatism demands that The Monetary Trust shall not try to make more than simple interest for its customers, we will seldom be "conservative." If it is conservative to try to use caution when we should and courage when we can, then we will be conservative. We believe the security markets of London and New-York are about to assume a position which will justify the purchase of certain securities, and we also believe that such purchases will return to our clients a profit in the early future of more than thirty per cent. upon the money placed in use. This is a mere opinion, and is not intended for investors of the Savings Bank class, but is intended for those who have a given sum which they can afford to place at risk upon the loyalty and judgment of the officers of The Monetary Trust.

FRANCIS D. CARLEY, President.

TO THE HOLDERS OF

Oregon Short Line 6% BONDS.

Bondholders who desire to participate in the benefits to be derived from co-operation with this committee may deposit their bonds with the **CENTRAL TRUST CO., NEW-YORK,** or the **OLD COLONY TRUST CO., BOSTON,** until **AUGUST 15, 1895,** on payment of a **PENALTY OF $20 A BOND.**

R. C. MARTIN, 50 Broadway.
JOHN BIGELOW, 15 Gramercy Park.
CYRUS J. LAWRENCE, 31 Broad St.
BERNHARD MAINZER, 28 Broad St.
GORDON ABBOTT, Boston.

G. P. BUTLER, Sec'y, 54 Wall St. Aug. 2, 1895.

Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co.

Ten-Forty Adjustment Mortgage Bonds,

DATED OCTOBER 2, 1884.

Referring to the advertisement of the Louisville and Nashville R. R. Co., dated Aug. 1, 1895, calling in for payment the entire issue of the above bonds on the first day of February, 1896, the undersigned give notice that they are prepared to purchase such bonds in anticipation of payment by the company at a price equal to their redemption value on that date, less a discount of 3 per cent. per annum.

AUGUST BELMONT & CO.,

23 NASSAU STREET, N. Y.

SINKING FUND NOTICE.

NEW-YORK AND ONTARIO LAND COMPANY

FIRST MORTGAGE BONDS, DATED JAN. 4, 1890.

The Central Trust Company of New-York, trustee, gives notice that, in accordance with a certain indenture made by the above company, dated Jan. 4, 1890, it will receive sealed proposals to sell the above-described bonds at a rate not to exceed 110 per cent. and accrued interest, the total offer not to consume more than the amount of thirty-two hundred and seventy-five 24.100 dollars, ($3,275.24.) The sealed proposals will be opened at the office of the Central Trust Company of New-York, in New-York City, at 12 o'clock noon, on the 16th day of August, 1895.

CENTRAL TRUST COMPANY OF NEW-YORK,
By G. SHERMAN, Vice President.

SPECIAL NOTICE
TO HOLDERS OF

Allegheny Valley Railroad Co. 7 3-10% Coupon Bonds,

LOAN $4,000,000,
MATURING MARCH 1ST, 1896.

Until September 1, 1895, these bonds will **BE REDEEMED AT $1,025 EACH,** with unmatured coupons of January 1 and March 1, 1896, at this office or at the Treasurer's office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Co., Philadelphia.

THOS. R. ROBINSON, Treasurer,
Allegheny Valley Railway Co.
Pittsburg, August 1st, 1895.

ManhattanTrustCompany.

CAPITAL.....$1,000,000.
CORNER OF WALL & NASSAU STREETS.
A Legal Depository for Court and Trust Funds and General Deposits.
Liberal Rates of Interest paid on Balances.

John I. Waterbury, President.
John Kean, Vice-Pres. Amos T. French, 2d V. Pres
Chas. H. Smith, Sec'y. W. Pierson Hamilton, Treas
Directors, 1895.

August Belmont,	John Kean,
H. W. Cannon,	John Howard Latham,
R. J. Cross,	John G. Moore,
Rudolph Ellis,	E. D. Randolph,
John R. Ford,	James O. Sheldon,
Amos T. French,	Samuel Thomas,
John N. A. Griswold,	Edward Tuck,
H. L. Higginson,	John I. Waterbury,
W. Pierson Hamilton,	R. T. Wilson.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,

NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES UP-TOWN OFFICE,
1,289 Broadway, 32d Street.
Open daily from 8 A. M. to 9 P. M.

Financial.

CORDAGE.

There are about six millions of the first mortgage bonds. The price is about 40, the present selling value of the issue being a little over two millions. They cover and are a first lien on all of the Great Cordage properties which were put down in the company's report last December as an asset worth forty-one millions. We advise you to buy some of these bonds; and if that 41 millions of assets are not worth two millions, you better sell every share you have of industrial stocks or bonds.

Send us an order.

T. E. WARD & CO.,

BANKERS AND BROKERS,
31 AND 33 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK.
CENTRAL BRANCH,
319 BROADWAY, COR. THOMAS ST.
UP-TOWN BRANCH,
1,270 BROADWAY, NEAR 33D ST.
Call or send for daily letter and circular.

Meetings and Elections.

THE BANK OF AMERICA,
44 and 46 Wall Street,
New-York, July 30, 1895.

To the Stockholders of The Bank of America, and to Each of Them:

Take notice that, pursuant to Section 45 of the Stock Corporation Law of the State of New-York, you and each of you are hereby notified that a meeting of the Stockholders of The Bank of America, a corporation organized under the laws of the State of New-York, will be held at the office of the Bank, Nos. 44 and 46 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on the seventh day of October, one thousand eight hundred and ninety-five, at one o'clock P. M. of that day, for the purpose of determining whether the Capital Stock of said Bank shall be reduced from the present amount thereof, to wit, three millions of dollars, to one million five hundred thousand dollars, the proposed decrease being one million five hundred thousand dollars from the amount of its present Capital Stock.

WILLIAM H. PERKINS,
FREDERIC P. OLCOTT,
SAMUEL THORNE,
GEORGE A. CROCKER,
DAVID S. EGLESTON,
JOHN HARSEN RHOADES,
GEORGE G. HAVEN,
JAMES N. JARVIE,
DALLAS B. PRATT.
A majority of the Directors of the above-named corporation.

NEW-YORK, SUSQUEHANNA & WESTERN RAILROAD COMPANY,
No. 26 Cortlandt St.
New-York, August 5th, 1895.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of the New-York, Susquehanna & Western Railroad Company, for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may come before them, will be held at Taylor's Hotel, Jersey City, New-Jersey, on Thursday, September 26th, 1895. The polls will open at 11 o'clock A. M. and continue open for one hour. The transfer books will close at 3 P. M. August 15th, and reopen at 10 A. M. September 6th.

W. G. McCORMICK,
Assistant Secretary.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE AND ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for transaction of any other business of the company, will be held at the office of the company, in the City of Milwaukee, at 12 o'clock noon, of SATURDAY, Sept. 21, 1895.

The transfer books will be closed on Monday, the 26th of August, 1895, and reopened on the 23d of September next.

JAMES M. McKINLAY,
Assistant Secretary.

Dividends.

178TH DIVIDEND.

BANK OF THE
MANHATTAN COMPANY.
New-York, July 26, 1895.

The President and Directors of the Manhattan Company have this day declared a semi-annual dividend of Three and One-Half Per Cent. (3½ per cent.) out of the earnings of the last six months, payable on and after Saturday, Aug. 10, to stockholders of record on Aug. 1, 1895. Transfer books to remain closed to the morning of Aug. 10.

J. T. BALDWIN, Cashier.

THE H-O COMPANY, 71-73 PARK PLACE,
NEW-YORK.
Aug. 5, 1895.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a dividend of TWO PER CENT., ($2 PER SHARE,) being the ninth consecutive quarterly dividend on the preferred stock, was declared, payable Aug. 20, 1895.

The transfer books will close Aug. 12 and reopen Aug. 21.

CHARLES C. SLOANE,
Secretary.

TIPPING HERE AND IN EUROPE

Some Facts in Regard to the Custom in This Country.

From The Hotel Register.

In company with a number of distinguished gentlemen, in a running conversation on the subject of tipping, I gathered these ideas from them: Abroad, where waiters are paid nothing and have to rely upon their tips entirely, the diner is always expected to pay 5 per cent. of his check. In striking contrast in America, where the waiters are even well paid, the custom among gentlemen, bon viveurs, the wealthy, and even more cultured people have established the rule that the waiter should be given about 10 per cent. of the face of the check. That is, if you take a friend to an ordinary repast, to include a good bottle of wine, coffee, and cigars, and your check is $5 to $7.50, you should give the waiter not less than 50 cents. Should you take a party of friends, and your check amount to say twice as much, but for anything under $5, you are not expected to give less than 10 per cent. Some gentlemen never tip less than a quarter, and consider it better to give nothing at all than to give a ten-cent piece. In America it looks awkward to give less than a quarter; very awkward to give less than 10 cents; in fact, far better to give nothing at all. Whereas in Europe a tip of 5 or 10 cents is more the rule than the exception.

Very few people understand how waiters are employed at great Summer hotels. For instance, the head waiter is instructed to procure as many waiters as the dining room has tables. These waiters are paid so much a month, varying from $12 to $30, according to hotel and position, but they are not paid until their actual services commence. In other words, the head waiter assembles them at the hotel, boards and lodges them without cost and without salary until the guests begin to arrive, and each waiter is assigned a table. Of course, one can see that the head waiter naturally will give his best waiter the best table, but the waiters usually have to take chances on tips. As soon as the waiter is assigned a table his salary, as well as his tips, commence, but until that table is assigned it is no salary and no tips, and for this reason, unless the head waiter is a man of strong personality and has a master influence over his men, if the season be backward, as often occurs at some of the Summer places, the waiters become dissatisfied, and some of them leave to accept positions at other hotels which are more fortunate in securing early guests.

The Summer hotel head waiter who has also a Winter hotel to take his crew to, of course, is far more fortunate in securing the best of help, and also in influencing his men to remain with him, even through a dull season. As to the customs and usages at all the best hotels, the invariable rule of all proprietors, managers, and heads of departments, is that any waiter who neglects a guest by reason of the guest being a non-tipper, shall be instantly discharged. There is an unwritten law, however, which permits the head waiter to rather favor the best of people who do tip. As to the amount of the tip, a great many guests at prominent hotels have written me to know what is the custom in order that they may secure the best of service. It is this: If a gentleman and wife, say, for instance, engage accommodations at a fine hotel, at all the way from $75 per week upward, the custom among others of a like class would prompt the gentleman on arrival to give the head waiter, on being assigned a seat at a table, a tip, varying all the way from $2 to $10, according as the gentleman feels in goods spirits and liberality. The waiter assigned to the table should have a tip of at least $1 on the first service of dinner. Afterward, either once a week or at times during the week tips should be given him to the amount of not less than $2 or $3, or not more than $10.

Large tipping, in America as in Europe, is vulgar, and is usually in practice among newly rich people, and, of course, the wealthy or very great people, Lorillard established a custom years ago, on arriving at the Grand Union Hotel, Saratoga, to present the head waiter with $50, and through the manager or proprietor in the office to the chef an envelope containing $50 or $100. The chef should always be reached through the office, and not through the head waiter or side waiter, as a great many persons ignorant of the best usages suppose. The wife of the gentleman above alluded to should give the chambermaid not less than $1 per week or more than $5.

I print the above as statement, not as comments or advice to any one. The Hotel Register is not pleading for tips or condemning tips, as some of our daily contemporaries chance. It is pleading for nothing; it is unfailingly telling the facts with the accuracy born of long observation and great practice.

Is the Senator Using Soft Brick?

Senator William H. Reynolds is building a row of houses at Vanderbilt Avenue and Park Place, Brooklyn. Complaint has been made that he is using soft brick, which is contrary to the building laws.

The Senator appeared before Mayor Schieren yesterday and said that he was not using soft brick, but light, hard brick, used only for inside purposes. Samples of the brick were upon Mayor Schieren's desk. The Mayor said that he was more familiar with leather than he was with bricks, but the samples before him, he declared, looked like inferior material. He said he would consider the matter.

FRANCE'S WAR WITH MAPA

Cabral, the Brigand, and His Band of Criminals Marauding.

TWO PRISONERS ARE BURNED ALIVE

An Authentic Version of the Fight in the Land of the Gold Mines Which the Brazilian Press Distorts.

KINGSTON, Jamaica, July 31.—Interesting advices, direct and unprejudiced, have just reached this island about France's little war on the Brazilian frontier. The story is told by an intelligent Jamaican who has been mine prospecting in British Guiana, and who proceeded from there to Carsevenne about the time of the Mapa incident.

The brigand chief Cabral is not dead. A week after the French raid on Mapa he was seen at the head of a band of some 300 men, comprising the worst scum of the continent—Portuguese, French, Dutch, Spanish, and English criminal refugees. They were all well armed and out for blood. The French and English miners at Carsevenne, hearing of this, sent a reconnoitring expedition. The correspondent mentioned was one of the party. In fact, he appears to have been its leader.

Coming upon Cabral's camp in the evening, two men were sent to investigate. These were captured, stripped of their clothing, and bound. A large fire was made in the midst of the camp, and the two live and writhing bodies were mercilessly thrown into it.

Unable to render their comrades the least assistance, filled with horror at their fate, and dreading it for themselves, the rest of the party hid in the darkness of the woods. After witnessing the torture they fled to Carsevenne.

Meanwhile, a man named Daniels, apparently a lieutenant of Cabral, at the head of a roving band, appeared at Carsevenne and attacked the miners. The squad of French troops, supposed to be in the neighborhood doing police work was somewhere else. The miners were, however, equal to the occasion, and defended themselves gallantly.

The bandits, after a short fight, in which no one was killed and a few were wounded, retreated in confusion, leaving two prisoners. No information could be got out of these prisoners, who proved to be more like brutes than men. At the return of the reconnoitring party they were sent to Cayenne.

A strong reinforcement of French troops was promptly dispatched to Carsevenne. It was thought when the mail left Cayenne that they would arrive in time to protect the miners from the brigands, who are marauding the gold district under Cabral.

Among the gold prospectors gathered at Carsevenne are hundreds of white Americans and English, as well as French citizens, scattered among the thousands of colored persons from the surrounding colonies, and, as they are all armed, a general belief prevails at Cayenne that they can give a good account to Cabral if he appears.

Having heard the French story of the attack on Mapa, and the reasons for it, it is interesting to note the tardy version which Brazil has submitted through the Diario de Noticias of Para. It runs as follows:

"Cabral was attacked and did no more than defend himself.

"May 15, at about 9 o'clock in the morning, the arrival of the Para steamer was looked for at Amapa by the Governor, Francisco Xavier da Veiga Cabral. Those on the lookout observed a pinnace nearing shore, followed by several smaller boats, in which were many sailors and soldiers of France to the number of 400.

"On Gov. Cabral's learning of this, he ordered the quarantine to be hoisted at the harbor, and the Brazilian standard to be displayed from his residence. He then sent notice to those in the pinnace to await his arrival.

"The request was ignored, a landing was effected, and the troops were drawn up for battle. By this time the French man-of-war Bengali had come up and anchored in the harbor mouth.

"Capt. Lunier, with a squad of nineteen soldiers, a Sergeant, and a bugler, advanced and entered the village, searching for Veiga Cabral. He informed the people that he only wanted an interview with the latter, but many of them offered to show him the way to the residence. But Cabral had already started to meet the French officer, and was not anticipating what happened. When the two met, Capt. Lunier asked Cabral if he were really Cabral, Governor of Mapa. The latter replied in the affirmative. The French officer drew a revolver, pointed it at the Governor, and demanded his immediate surrender.

"'A Brazilian dies, but never surrenders,' replied Cabral. With a sudden spring he dashed the weapon from Lunier's hand. At the same time, Cabral's escort of fifteen men shot the French Captain at close range, completely riddling his body.

"Lunier's escort retreated in confusion on the main body of the French forces, who then quickly advanced on the village, firing indiscriminately as they came. By this time Cabral had intrenched himself in a building, which he held for two hours. He was compelled to retire to the forest and await reinforcements.

"These reached him in the afternoon; he reoccupied the village, and the French retreated to their boats. Meanwhile, they had done much damage, both by fire and looting, while the indiscriminate firing had sacrificed many civilians or non-combatants. Besides the slaughter of soldiers, there were eighteen men, fifteen women, and several young children shot down in their houses, and seventeen houses were burned."

The story of Cabral having made prisoners of Frenchmen, which is the alleged cause of the raid, is denied in toto, and the article concludes with the hope that no further complications will occur, but that the trouble may be settled by arbitration.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

—Deputy Sheriff Whorisky yesterday took charge of the places of business of Nathan Michaels, at 1,149 Broadway and 17 Park Row, on three executions aggregating $15,247. The Broadway place is called the Oriental Cigar Store and Café, and the Park Row place has been used as an outlet for the sale of cigars for a few months past. Kaufman Brothers & Bondy got in their claim for $762 exactly one minute ahead of John Michaels, whose claim is for $6,042, on a note of Nathan Michaels to the order of H. Jacobs & Co. The other execution came in thirteen minutes later, and is in favor of Annie Michaels, for $8,443, for money loaned between Jan. 1, 1889, and Feb. 7, 1894.

—Judge Townsend, in the United States Circuit Court for the District of Connecticut, has issued an order appointing William Curtis of Norwalk and James H. Cutler of Boston receivers for the Lockwood Manufacturing Company of South Norwalk. William P. Foss of New-York is the complainant, representing the creditors of the company. The receivers are to furnish bonds of $50,000 each.

—Herman Frank entered two judgments yesterday against Lester Keyser

HE MUST PAY OR GO TO JAIL

W. H. ROSENBACH IN DEBT $135 TO CHORUS GIRLS.

He Applies Too Late for an Order Staying His Arrest, and He Is in Danger of Long Imprisonment.

William H. Rosenbach, a theatrical manager, is confronted with the possibility of spending 135 days in Ludlow Street Jail, and he does not like it.

Mr. Rosenbach attempted last Spring, without capital, to give a Summer season of opera at the Star Theatre. The season lasted just a week, or until the time to pay salaries arrived. Then the performers struck work, and the opera season came to a very sudden end.

Florence M. Wilcox and a number of chorus girls brought suit for their week's salaries, $15 each, and got judgments in the various district courts. As the Marshals could find no property to levy on, executions against the theatrical manager's person were issued under Section 1,095 of the Consolidation act, which provides that any person employing female labor is subject to arrest and imprisonment if he does not pay.

William H. Rosenbaum, counsel for Rosenbach, yesterday appealed to Judge Giegerich for an order staying the manager's arrest.

"The act is clearly unconstitutional," contended Mr. Rosenbaum, "and a great injustice will be done if Mr. Rosenbach is compelled to go to jail."

"Then, why don't you take an appeal?" said Judge Giegerich dryly.

"Our time to appeal has passed," said Mr. Rosenbaum.

"That is your fault, and you must take the consequences," said the Judge. "Do you want this court to step in and act because you were negligent? Shall these poor chorus girls be kept out of the last chance for getting their money?"

"But, your Honor, it——" began Mr. Rosenbaum again, but got no further.

"Your motion is denied," interrupted the Court, sharply, "and you might just as well stop urging it."

Mr. Rosenbaum sorrowfully left the court, and now Mr. Rosenbach will have to go into the Sheriff Bransen's custody unless he can raise $135 to pay the chorus girls.

MRS. C. A. MOORE SEEKS DIVORCE.

She Says Her Husband Deserted Her in Tennessee.

Mrs. Madeleine Moore wants an absolute divorce from Dr. A. C. Moore of Cross Plains, Tenn., and she has brought proceedings in the Supreme Court in this city, where she is at present living, her husband, she declares, having deserted her.

Through her counsel, Henry J. Furlong, Mrs. Moore yesterday obtained from Justice O'Brien, in the Supreme Court, an order permitting her to serve the summons in her suit by publication.

Dr. and Mrs. Moore were married in this city on Oct. 27, 1890, in the Church of the Transfiguration, in East Twenty-ninth Street. Mrs. Moore says that her husband abandoned her in July, 1893, at Chattanooga, Tenn., and has since refused to provide for her support.

She has been almost penniless at times since then, and has been compelled to sell all her possessions, even her wedding ring, in order to obtain money with which to purchase the necessaries of life. Mrs. Moore states that her husband is possessed of property valued at $50,000, which he inherited from his grandfather, Capt. Calvin G. Cabler of Nashville, Tenn., and that his income is about $5,000 yearly. He also has an interest in a drug business at Cross Plains, Tenn.

Mrs. Moore charges her husband with improper conduct in Nashville, Tenn., and other places. She separated from him on several occasions, and each time, she says, after she had secured good situations, he induced her to leave the positions, promising to support her. He, however, never kept the promises, and left her again in destitute circumstances. While in Chattanooga in 1893 she was about to bring an action against him for divorce, but says that he intimidated her by telling her that he could obtain witnesses to testify against her, as he had plenty of money to pay them for testifying. She says that on the death of Capt. Cabler her husband promised to provide for her.

WILLIAM AUDT DISCHARGED.

An Indictment Against Him for Conspiracy Dismissed.

William Audt, a carpenter, who was indicted for conspiracy, was discharged by Recorder Goff yesterday on the motion of Ambrose H. Purdy.

Audt was indicted, with three other carpenters, Nicholas Fold, Bernard Richard, and William Schellenberg, for conspiracy. While working for William McCord they demanded $3 a day as wages. The contractor said the agreement was for $2 a day, and he would not pay them more. They separately got out mechanics' liens against the building on which they had worked. The total amount was for $133. The contractor then charged them with conspiracy. Bail was fixed at $1,000 in each case.

Assistant District Attorney O'Hare said there was no case against the men, and strongly recommended the prompt dismissal of the indictments.

The Recorder discharged Audt, the only one before him.

Mr. Purdy announced in court that Audt was to bring suit against McCord for false imprisonment, as he was in jail for fourteen days.

CONTEST OVER THE MORA AWARD.

Family Disagreement About the $1,500,000 to be Paid by Spain.

Now that Spain has finally arranged to pay the Mora claim, the courts in this State will probably see a very bitter fight among the members of the family over the money.

Antonio Maximo Mora, who filed the claim, and in whose name all the proceedings against Spain were taken, insists that he alone is entitled to the award. This is denied by the members of the family of his brother, José Maria Mora, who declare that the brothers were partners in the property seized in Cuba, and destroyed by Spanish officials, and they mean to fight for half the indemnity of $1,500,000.

Surrogate Arnold yesterday granted the order applied for last week, by Howe & Hummel, on behalf of José Manuel Mora, for the issuance of citations upon the estate of José Maria Mora, preparatory to an application for the granting of letters of administration upon the estate.

José Manuel Mora is a son of José Maria Mora, and he has taken out these letters of administration in order to get a standing in court that will enable him to contest the payment to his uncle.

Alleged Embezzlement of $53,000.

A judgment was allowed to be taken in the Supreme Court yesterday in favor of the Continental National Bank and against Benjamin G. Sanford and Percy M. Harris for $59,306, in an action which was brought against them by the bank for the recovery of money alleged to have been wrongfully taken from the funds of the bank several years ago. Alfred G. Sanford, the father of Benjamin G. Sanford, was also a party defendant in the action.

Benjamin G. Sanford was for eighteen years the correspondence clerk in the Continental Bank. He held that position until Septemoer, 1893. In the meantime it had been discovered that he had formed a partnership with Harris in the stock brokerage business, under the name of Harris & Co., and his dismissal from the bank followed. An investigation into his accounts led to the discovery, it was alleged by the bank officials, that he had taken from the funds of the bank to assist in his stock operations about $53,000, which he had deposited in the Mechanics' National Bank to the credit of the firm of which he was a member. He was arrested in this suit, and was incarcerated in Ludlow Street Jail for several months.

Young Sanford and Harris both allowed the judgment to be taken against them for the amount of the claim in the suit, together with interest and costs of the action.

Indictments Against W. P. Wentworth.

When William P. Wentworth is released from Sing Sing Prison, where he is now serving a sentence of two and a half years, he will have to stand trial on five additional indictments.

Recorder Goff yesterday denied the motion of Abraham Levy to dismiss the indictments.

Wentworth was sentenced for abstracting $63,000 from the Victoria Hotel while cashier there. Six indictments were found against him, on only one of which has he been tried.

STATE COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—O'Brien, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Calendar called at 11 A. M.

Class II.—1—Butler vs. Fitts.

Class IV.—2—Sadler vs. Levy. 3—Hill vs. Arapahoe Cattle and Land Company. 4—Flannagan vs. North and East River Railway Company.

Class VII.—5—De Figanierre vs. Griffin. 6—Orr vs. Hackett. 7—People ex rel. Sullivan vs. Brookfield. 8—Klebisch vs. Carter. 9—Wustenberg vs. Cuperman.

Class VIII.—10—People, &c., vs. Flynn. 11—Same vs. Giegerich. 12—Same vs. Cassidy. 13—Same vs. Fogerty. 14—Same vs. Mayr. 15—Same vs. Erdreich. 16—Same vs. Helbig. 17—Same vs. Scheider. 18—Same vs. Walsh. 19—Same vs. Graham. 20—Same vs. Kelly. 21—Same vs. Langan. 22—Same vs. Dugan. 23—Same vs. Knoll. 24—Same vs. Cumings. 25—Same vs. Ginley. 26—Same vs. Corbin. 27—Matter of One Hundred and Seventy-fourth Street. 28—Matter of Isham Street. 29—Salsberg vs. Mandelbaum. 30—People, &c., vs. Commercial Alliance Life Insurance Company. 31—Miller vs. Gibbont. 32—Matter of McMahon. 33—Hatterman vs. Sieman. 34—Jarvis Jr., vs. Croney. 35—Stein vs. Martin. 36—Riverside Bank vs. Valentine. 37—Rickerson vs. German-American Insurance Company. 38—Miller vs. Edwards. 39—People, &c., vs. Bull. 40—F. E. Sanborn Company vs. Buell. 41—Shaw vs. United States and Brazil Mail Steamship Company. 42—Riemer vs. Riemer. 43—Durland's Riding Academy Company vs. McBride. 44—Keating vs. Fitch. 45—People, &c., vs. Grundy.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—(Additional)—General Term. —Adjourned until Aug. 22.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—Giegerich, J.—Opens at 11 A. M. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—Gildersleeve, J.—Opens at 12 M. Motions.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers—Arnold, S.—Opens at 10:30 A. M.

Wills for Probate.—At 10:30 A. M.: Arthur Sanders, Katharina Reif, Marz L. D. Shephard, James Keenan. At 2 P. M.: Peter H. Hopkins, Franz Sampass, Maurice Barry.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—Botty, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall. Motions must be made returnable at 11 A. M.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COURT OF OYER AND TERMINER.—Adjourned to Sept. 24.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part I.—Goff, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Lewis for the People.

1—Giuseppe Pomillo. 2—John Skodi. 3—William Ward. 4—Lizzie Farrel. 5—Joseph C. Fisher. 6—James Clark. 7—Albert W. Rogers, (2.) 8—Walter Williams, James Curran, and Leo Martin. 9—George W. Schribel, W. H. Swarton, and H. H. Swarton. 10—Morris Weisenberg. 11—Frank Bleyer. 12—Morris Civiston. 13—Nicholas Field, William Audt, Bernard Reichert, and William Schallenberg.

Pleadings.—1—William McGrath. 2—Harry Leonard and William Clark, (2.) 3—William H. Trelease and Charles A. Rooney. 4—Andrew Schneider. 5—William Burke. 6—John Emright, (2.) 7—Joseph Ward. 8—Patrick Ganley. 9—Thomas Keating. 10—Isaac Fordsen. 11—Frank Wilson. 12—George C. Denham. 13—George Gelsler. 14—Thomas Hart. 15—Henry Bauman. 16—Martin Nicholson. 17—John O'Brien. 18—Leo Bach. 19—Thomas Frazer. 20—Joseph Weber. 21—John Callahan. 22—Edward Denur. 23—Andrew Dunn and Frank Pasalnelli. 24—Joe Gordon and Richard Long. 25—John E. Henvertank and William Jacobs. 26—Paul Joyce. 27—Winthrop O. Evans. 28—Nellie Cochran. 29—Soreno Scerbo.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part II.—Allison, J.—Opens at 10:30 A. M. Assistant District Attorney Townsend for the People.

1—Michael Hegedush. 2—Mamie Lee. 3—Michael Heitler. 4—Thomas Connoughton, (2.) 5—Louis Combs, Gus Vaciti, James Maneatakout, and George Kontzoralea. 6—Maurice Vallon, (2.) 8—Frank Ross. 9—James Moriarty. 10—Frank Brown. 11—Mary Knox and Ella Washington. 12—William Thompton. 13—Hugh McCormick. 14—Frederick Brown. 15—Max Bakyan. 16—Joseph Slater.

COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS—Part III.—Adjourned for the term.

Referees Named—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Olcott vs. Mancier—David Keane, Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Bailey—Charles Donohue. Kittredge vs. Whitney—James J. Nealis.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Matter of Goldstein—A. C. Anderson.

SUPERIOR COURT—Gildersleeve, J.—Shaw vs. Crawford—Franklyn Paddock.

Receivers Appointed—New-York.

SUPREME COURT—O'Brien, J.—Edward H. Olcott vs. Eastern Rubber Manufacturing Company—R. M. Morgan. Robert C. Watson vs. Mary Finch—F. X. Sadlier.

COMMON PLEAS—Giegerich, J.—Joseph Thompson vs. John T. Holly—Henry B. Kinghorn.

CITY COURT—Newburger, J.—People's Bank vs. Sigmund Baum—David B. Cahn.

Capitol Completion Discussed.

ALBANY, Aug. 7.—The Capitol Construction Commission met to-day, Lieut. Gov. Saxton presiding. Commissioner Russell of Syracuse was appointed a committee of one to consult with Commissioner Perry regarding final plans for completing the new Capitol by contract. When these plans are ready the commission will advertise for bids.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

On the Augusta Victoria for Hamburg.

Hamburg-American Line. Dock, foot of Second Street, Hoboken. Sails 9:00 A. M.

A.——Mr. and Mrs. C. Armstrong, Master Armstrong, Miss Andersen, Miss Elsa Aldrup.——B.——Cosme Bartle, C. J. Berry, Jr., Clarence E. Bacon, Mr. and Mrs. E. W. Bannister, Mme. R. Burlan, Isaac Brilleman, Major Bates, Mrs. C. Beckmann, Mrs. Katl von Bellerini, Mr. and Mrs. F. Bode.——C.——L. B. Caney, Miss M. Crane, Mr. Cramp, C. W. Chaplin, Miss P. A. Chapin.——D.——B. P. Davis, Miss May T. Dudley, Dr. and Mrs. C. Desvermine, Mrs. J. J. Deerey, E. Lawrence Dudley, Mrs. Philippine Diederichs, Carl Diederichs, S. Dolger.——E.——Mr. Peter C. Erben, Miss Helen Erben, Miss M. Eccles, Michael Ernst, Mr. and Mrs. C. Eberhardt, Christian Eberhardt, Willibert Eberhardt, Miss Louise Eberhardt, Richard Eberhardt.——F.——Miss A. Fox, Mrs. Caroline Fresche.——G.——W. Geisler, Mrs. Spencer H. Gale, Miss Gladys M. Gale, John Geisler, Miss Janka Grungold, Mrs. Lucy Garshner, Miss Julia Gorska, W. H. H. Gere.——H.——Miss Emma Hays, Henry A. Heeren, Mr. and Mrs. H. H. Honoré, Jr., Dr. Richard Hollender, W. Heide, E. Horn, Dr. Joel Hagelstein, Rudolph Hesse, Mrs. C. C. Hoyt, Philip Hartung, John Hartung, W. Hommel, Henry Hillemann, Mrs. Anna Hildebrand, August Hampus, Mrs. S. Holdsworth, F. Holdsworth, Mrs. Julia Henssler, Miss Frida Henssler.——J.——Mrs. S. Jarmulowsky, Nasib Jureidini, Miss B. F. Jauney, C. H. Jauney, Gustav Jacobs.——K.——Eduard Kerstens, John Koschiel, C. F. Karcher, Miss Johanna Kordich, Mr. and Mrs. O. C. Kirn, Willie Kirn, Raymond Kirn, S. Klein.——L.——Mrs. B. Levin, Miss J. Levin, Miss E. Levin, A. J. Ludeck, Mrs. Maria Lutmann.——M.——C. McGregor, N. Morris, Miss Anna Hudson Markley, S. H. Myers, Miss Charlotte E. Myers, Mrs. C. P. McCully, Miss Benoh Mathews, Mr. F. Murtha, Mrs. Muurling and daughter, Mr. Mooney, M. Molaughney, T. H. McCullagh, Miss Clara Marcus, Miss Morrise, Miss Gertrude Muller, Mrs. J. Morse, G. Meissner, R. V. Miskovsky, Ronan Meyer, Mrs. Miskovsky and children, F. Meyer, Mrs. L. Messmer.——N.——F. Neumuller, C. H. Nicholas.——P.——Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Potter, Nathaniel Potter, Joseph Pschorr, Edmund C. Preiss, Mrs. E. W. Platt, Miss Grace Platt, E. F. Platt, Richard B. Platt, Henry Platt-Hart, Mr. and Mrs. H. Pundt, Paul Pflaumer, Johannes Peters, Miss Frances Piechowska.——Q.——A. Quick.——R.——Mr. and Mrs. Charlton H. Royal, Thomas McKellor Royal, Miss Agnes Charlton Royal, Ludwig Rosenfeld, J. A. Robinson, H. Roempler, Emil Rump, Mr. and Mrs. A. Raeder, Miss Anna Richenbach.——S.——The Rev. G. B. Spalding, Mr. and Mrs. C. Schreitmiller, Hugo Scherer, Miss Hilma Smith, E. V. Spencer, G. E. Shea, Miss E. Sammons, F. Schneider, Miss Smith, Mr. and Mrs. Gustao Schreitmiller, K. H. Sarachon, Dr. J. Szczekowski, H. Schmid, Miss Pauline Strauber, Mrs. W. Switzen, Mrs. Emilie Szatala, Sandor Szatala, Mr. and Mrs. J. L. Scherff, Mrs. Frederike Schmidt, August W. Stadler, Miss Frieda Solomon, Mrs. August W. Stadler, Miss Lotti Stadler, I. W. Salomon, Walter Salomon, H. Surg.——T.——Miss E. Tuckerman, Mr. and Mrs. T. Toelle, Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Trotter, Juan Terralés, Henry Troeller, Conrad Troeller, Mr. and Mrs. H. M. Tischborn, Miss Anna Troeller, John Traube, Mrs. R. Turgetto, Miss E. Turgetto.——V.——Dr. Ernst Vogel, Mrs. C. Voss.——W.——Mrs. C. H. Washburn, M. B. Wilson, F. A. Werner, Mrs. K. Wevaer, Miss H. Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. E. P. Warne, Mr. and Mrs. Herman Wile, Henry L. Weller, E. Wesser, Mrs. F. Witthup.——Z.——Marcus Zadik, S. Zuschlag, Miss Clara Zimlick, Mr. and Mrs. Vincenzo Zagnabelli.

BATTERIES DRILLED IN THE RAIN

First and Sixth Caught in a Storm at Sunrise — Mild Epidemic of Colic and Cramps in Camp.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, Aug. 7.—The First Battery was drilling on the East Parade and the Sixth Battery on the North Parade at sunrise this morning, when they were interrupted by one of the heaviest rainstorms ever known in this part of the country. Two and one-half inches of rain fell in forty minutes. The batteries continued their drill despite the storm, which continued until 8:25.

The ground was so soft that the forenoon drill of the Second and Fifth Batteries was dispensed with. A second shower almost as heavy as the one in the early morning came up at noon, and lasted for an hour. The dress parade and review of all the batteries took place at 4 P. M. on the North Parade. Among the visitors at dress parade was Senator Charles A. Stadler.

A light epidemic of colic and cramps has broken out in camp. About twenty-five cases have been reported so far. Corp. Plaisted of the Fifth Battery, while on guard duty last night, was taken suddenly ill, and was carried from the field. He is now in the hospital. The most serious case so far is that of a boy employed by the Second Battery, who was suddenly taken with convulsions last night. An official investigation has been ordered as to the cause.

Quartermaster Sergt. Schuberger of the First Battery fell during drill, cutting his lip so badly that Surgeon Fuchs was obliged to sew it up with seven stitches.

Adjt. Gen. E. A. McAlpin will review the batteries at 4 o'clock this afternoon. It is expected that Gov. Morton will be here.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

	P. M.
Sun rises...5:03	Sun sets...7:07
Moon rises..8:30	

Tides To-day.

	A. M.	P. M.	A. M.	P. M.
Sandy Hook	9:09	9:21	2:58	3:18
Governors Island	9:33	9:41	3:37	3:46
Hell Gate	11:26	11:34	5:05	5:14

Incoming Steamships.

TO-DAY, (THURSDAY,) AUG. 8.

Steamship.	Port of Sailing.	Date of Sailing.
El Monte	New-Orleans	Aug. 1
Elysia	Gibraltar	July 22
Fontabelle	St. Thomas	July 30
Lahn	Bremen	July 31
Manhanset	Rotterdam	July 28
Rhynland	Antwerp	July 27

FRIDAY, AUG. 9.

Britannic	Liverpool	July 31
Dania	Hamburg	July 28
Island	Christiansand	July 26
Ludania	Liverpool	Aug. 3
Normannia	Hamburg	Aug. 4
Tallahassee	Savannah	Aug. 6

SATURDAY, AUG. 10.

Francisco	Hull	July 26
Finland	Shields	July 26

SUNDAY, AUG. 11.

Allianca	Colon	Aug. 4
Bella	St. Lucia	Aug. 1
Furnessia	Glasgow	Aug. 1
Greece	London	July 26
La Normandie	Havre	Aug. 3
Marsala	Havre	July 28
Rotterdam	Rotterdam	July 30

MONDAY, AUG. 12.

Berlin	Southampton	Aug. 2
Fulda	Bremen	Aug. 3
Hindoo	London	July 28
Mohawk	Jamaica	Aug. 8
Seneca	Havana	Aug. 8
Tauric	Liverpool	Aug. 2

TUESDAY, AUG. 13.

Ailsa	Port Limon	Aug. 5
California	Gibraltar	July 31
Italia	Gibraltar	July 30
Mansdam	Rotterdam	July 31
State of Nebraska	Glasgow	Aug. 2
Stuttgart	Bremen	Aug. 4
Westernland	Antwerp	Aug. 3

Outgoing Steamships.

DATES OF DEPARTURES FROM NEW-YORK.

Steamer.	Sails.	Destination.	Office.
Zaandam	Aug. 8	Amst'd'm	39 Broadway.
Muriel	Aug. 8	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Vronia	Aug. 8	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
A. Victoria	Aug. 8	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Algonquin	Aug. 9	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Rio Grande	Aug. 9	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Columbia	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Louisiana	Aug. 10	New Orleans	Pier 9 N. R.
Ohio	Aug. 10	Hull	21-23 State St.
Panama	Aug. 10	Havana	Pier 10 E. R.
Touraine	Aug. 10	Havre	3 Bowling Gr.
Maskelyne	Aug. 10	Antwerp	Busk&Jevons.
Amsterdam	Aug. 10	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Alleghany	Aug. 10	Kingston	24 State St.
Concho	Aug. 10	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Tabasco	Aug. 10	Liverpool	3 Bowling Gr.
Mississippi	Aug. 10	London	4 Broadway.
Seguranca	Aug. 10	Havana	113 Wall St.
Cast. Prince	Aug. 10	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Carib Prince	Aug. 10	Bahia	2-4 Stone St.
Orinoco	Aug. 10	Demerara	21-23 State St.
Venetia	Aug. 10	Gothenburg	37 Broadway.
Chicago City	Aug. 10	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
Finance	Aug. 10	Colon	Pier 45 N. R.
Rhondda	Aug. 10	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Euclid	Aug. 10	Santos	Busk&Jevons.
Palatia	Aug. 10	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Trave	Aug. 10	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Cherokee	Aug. 13	Charleston	5 Bowling Gr.
Cevic	Aug. 13	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Justin	Aug. 13	Para	90 Gold St.
Lahn	Aug. 13	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Isla Bellido	Aug. 13	Malaga	21 Old Slip.
Berlin	Aug. 14	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Ardandhu	Aug. 14	Calbrien	80 Wall St.
Venezuela	Aug. 14	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Antilla	Aug. 14	Cienfuegos	113 Pearl St.
Coleridge	Aug. 14	Fern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Britannia	Aug. 14	Barcelona	31 Broadway.
Elysia	Aug. 14	Gibraltar	7 Bowling Gr.
Britannic	Aug. 14	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Niagara	Aug. 15	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Normannia	Aug. 15	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
State of Texas	Aug. 16	Brunswick	Pier 20 E. R.
Lucania	Aug. 16	Liverpool	3 Bowling Gr.
Francisco	Aug. 17	Hull	21-23 State St.
Ailsa	Aug. 17	Kingston	24 State St.
Leona	Aug. 17	Galveston	Pier 20 E. R.
Hudson	Aug. 17	Savannah	Pier 14 N. R.
Dania	Aug. 17	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Biela	Aug. 17	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Furnessia	Aug. 17	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Mohawk	Aug. 17	London	4 Broadway.
Mansdam	Aug. 17	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Fulda	Aug. 17	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Jersey City	Aug. 17	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
J. W. Taylor	Aug. 17	Montevideo	19 Whit'l St.
Marsala	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, EdyeCo.
S. of Nebraska	Aug. 17	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Island	Aug. 17	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Albano	Aug. 17	Hamburg	F'ch, Edye Co.
Lelbnitz	Aug. 17	Fern'buco	Busk&Jevons.
Cyrene	Aug. 17	Manch'ter	Busk&Jevons.
Spree	Aug. 20	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Allianca	Aug. 20	Colon	Pier 48 N. R.
Newport	Aug. 20	Colon	Pier 34 N. R.
Tauric	Aug. 20	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
New-York	Aug. 21	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Westernland	Aug. 21	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Picqua	Aug. 21	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Majestic	Aug. 21	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Portobello	Aug. 21	St. Thomas	39 Broadway.
Hindoo	Aug. 21	London	21-23 State St.
F. Bismarck	Aug. 22	S'th'mpton	37 Broadway.
Hubert	Aug. 23	Para	90 Gold St.
Irrawaddy	Aug. 24	Grenada	113 Broadway.
Galileo	Aug. 24	Hull	21-23 State St.
Lepanto	Aug. 24	Antwerp	21-23 State St.
Kansas City	Aug. 24	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
Obdam	Aug. 24	Rotterdam	39 Broadway.
Ems	Aug. 24	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Hogarth	Aug. 24	Liverpool	Busk&Jevons.
Virginia	Aug. 24	Gothenb'rg	37 Broadway.
Mobile	Aug. 24	London	4 Broadway.
Creole Prince	Aug. 24	Pern'b'co	2-4 Stone St.
Philadelphia	Aug. 24	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Circassia	Aug. 24	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
K. Wilhelm II.	Aug. 24	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Patria	Aug. 24	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Etruria	Aug. 24	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
P. Willem III.	Aug. 24	Haiti	32 Beaver St.
Principia	Aug. 25	Leith	29 Broadway.
Nomadic	Aug. 27	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Havel	Aug. 27	Bremen	2 Bowling Gr.
Paris	Aug. 28	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Noordland	Aug. 28	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Germanic	Aug. 28	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Santiago	Aug. 29	Nassau	113 Wall St.
Etona	Aug. 29	Montevideo	90 Wall St.
Columbia	Aug. 29	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Pecona	Aug. 29	Gibraltar	29 Broadway.
Campania	Aug. 31	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Colorado	Aug. 31	Hull	21-23 State St.
S. of California	Aug. 31	Glasgow	53 Broadway.
Prussia	Aug. 31	Hamburg	37 Broadway.
Eastern Prince	Aug. 31	Montevideo	2-4 Stone St.
Hevellus	Aug. 31	Pern'b'co	19 Whitn'l St.
Hekla	Aug. 31	Christ'nia	F'ch, Edye Co.
Anchoria	Aug. 31	Glasgow	7 Bowling Gr.
Exeter City	Sept. 1	Bristol	25 Whitn'l St.
Georgic	Sept. 3	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
Theresina	Sept. 3	Para	113 Pearl St.
Teutonic	Sept. 4	Liverpool	29 Broadway.
St. Louis	Sept. 4	S'th'mpton	6 Bowling Gr.
Kensington	Sept. 4	Antwerp	6 Bowling Gr.
Caracas	Sept. 4	La Guayra	135 Front St.
Umbria	Sept. 7	Liverpool	4 Bowling Gr.
Verra	Sept. 7	Genoa	2 Bowling Gr.
Phoenicia	Sept. 7	Hamburg	37 Broadway.

New-York, Wednesday, Aug. 7.

Arrived.

SS Mannheim, (Ger.) Tholen, Rotterdam July 25, in ballast to Gustavus Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 3:15 P. M.

SS Hesperides, Simmons, Philadelphia, with mdse to W. A. Clyde & Co.

SS Cherokee, McKee, Jacksonville Aug. 4, via Charleston, with mdse and passengers to W. P. Clyde & Co.

SS Dresden, (Ger.,) Kuhlmann, Bremen July 25, with mdse and passengers to Oelrichs & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 10:02 P. M.

SS Seguranca, Hofmann, Vera Cruz July 25, via Havana Aug. 3, with mdse and passengers to James E. Ward & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4:30 A. M.

SS Gwent, (Norw.,) Titland, Baracoa 5½ ds, with fruit and passengers to Mones & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 A. M.

SS Neptune, Birkham, Port Antonio July 27, via Kingston, with fruit to J. E. Kerr & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 4 A. M.

SS Fort William, (Br.,) Hix, Ponce July 15, via Mayagues, with mdse and passengers to the New-York and Puerto Rico Steamship Company. Arrived at the Bar at 10:45 P. M. 6th.

Bark Giuseppe Castaglia, (Ital.,) Manclano, Tarragona 67 ds, with mdse to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Colombo, (Ital.,) Ferraro, Oran 62 ds, with mdse to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark Unione, (Ital.,) Assante, Alexandretta 114 ds, with licorice root to Stamford Manufacturing Company—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co.

Bark L. W. Norton, (of Windsor, N. S.,) Norton, Grand Constable Island 24 ds, with phosphate rock to International Phosphate Company—vessel to Poulike & Co.

Bark Baldwin, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Wetmore, Philadelphia, with mdse in transit for Rio Janeiro, to J. F. Whitney & Co.

Brig Ora, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Davis, Ciudad Bolivar 14 ds, with mdse to Kunhardt & Co.—vessel to J. F. Whitney & Co.

WIND—At Sandy Hook, at 9:30 P. M., moderate breeze, clear.

Sailed.

SS New-York, for Turk's Island, San Domingo City, and Cape Haitien; Viglancia, for Havana and Tampico; Roanoke, for Norfolk and Richmond; St. Louis, for Southampton; Teutonic, for Liverpool; Condor, for Gibara; Strathcarron, for Cape Town, Algoa Bay, and Port Natal; Gulf of Akaba, for Grenada and Trinidad; Friesland, for Antwerp; Lizzie Henderson, for Philadelphia.

Ship Hiddekil, for Anjer.

By Cable.

LONDON, Aug. 7.—SS Edam, (Dutch,) Capt. Brunsma, from New-York July 25 for Amsterdam, passed Prawle Point to-day.

SS Sicilia, (Ger.,) Capt. Reesing, from New-York July 27 for Gothenburg, Copenhagen, and Stettin, passed Dunnet Head to-day.

SS Patria, (Ger.,) Capt. Bauer, sld. from Hamburg for New-York Aug. 4.

SS Germanic, (Br.,) Capt. McKinstry, from New-York for Queenstown and Liverpool, passed Fastnet at 5:30 P. M. to-day.

SS Suram, (Br.,) Hocken, from New-York July 24 for Dover for orders, passed the Lizard today.

SS Largo Bay (Br.) sld. from Palermo for New-York Aug. 3.

SS Deseado of Roxburghe, (Br.,) Capt. Reddie, from New-York July 13, via Tilt Cove, N. F., arr. at Swansea yesterday.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Capt. Osborne, New-York July 9, arr. at Leghorn Aug. 5.

SS Rialto, (Br.,) Capt. Rippeth, from New-York July 18, arr. at Newcastle yesterday.

SS Excelsior, (Ger.,) Capt. Muller, from New-York July 23, arr. at Cuxhaven to-day.

SS Llandaff City, (Br.,) Capt. Hunter, from New-York July 25 for Bristol, passed Brow Head to-day.

SS Paris, Capt. Watkins, from New-York July 31, arr. at Southampton at 7:40 P. M. to-day.

SS New-York, Capt. Jamison, sld. from London for Southampton to-day.

SS Thingvalla, (Dan.,) Capt. Berentzen, from New-York July 20, arr. at Copenhagen to-day.

SOUTHAMPTON, Aug. 7.—SS Spree, (Ger.,) Capt. Willigerod, from Bremen, sld. hence at 5 P. M. to-day for New-York.

ROTTERDAM, Aug. 7.—SS Obdam, (Dutch,) Capt. Pousen, sld. hence for New-York at 4 P. M. to-day.

SS Spaarndam, (Dutch,) Capt. Boujer, from New-York, via Boulogne, arr. here at 6 P. M. to-day.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read daily by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 10 will close (promptly in all cases) at this office as follows:

TRANSATLANTIC MAILS.

THURSDAY.—At 6 AM for Europe, per steamship Augusta Victoria, via Cherbourg, Southampton, and Hamburg; at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Zaandam, via Amsterdam, (letters must be directed "per Zaandam.")

SATURDAY.—At 3 AM for France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Turkey, Egypt, and British India, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 4:30 AM for Europe, per steamship Umbria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia must be directed "per Umbria";) at 5:30 AM for Germany, Denmark, Sweden, Norway, (Christiania,) and Russia, per steamship Trave, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe via Southampton must be directed "per Trave";) at 6 AM for Scotland direct, per steamship Ethiopia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Ethiopia";) at 11 AM for Netherlands direct, per steamship Amsterdam, via

Thursday
August 8-1895

The New-York Times.

Part Three
Pages 13-14

IN THE REAL ESTATE FIELD

MATTERS OF INTEREST REPORTED BY THE BROKERS.

The Sale of Two Up-Town Dwellings—Details of the Various Offerings at Auction.

Grant Avenue, northeast corner of Napier Street, two-story frame dwelling, by Augusta W. Butz of Willett Avenue, Woodlawn Heights; cost, $1,800.

Centre Street, east side, 63 feet north of Worth Street, three-story brick warehouse, by James Boyd of 100 West Seventy-sixth Street; cost, $15,000.

No. 191 West Nineteenth Street, by R. H. Macy & Co., alterations to a four-story and basement brick stable; cost, $10,000.

Nos. 4 and 6 West Twenty-ninth Street, by Angelo Morello, alterations to a four-story brick restaurant and lodging house; cost, $1,000.

Brook Avenue, east side, 350 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-fifth Street, by Albert Bell, alterations to a three-and-a-half-story frame dwelling; cost, $2,500.

No. 30 East Sixtieth Street, by Annie F. Leverick, alterations to a five-story brick dwelling; cost, $3,642.

No. 1,293 Franklin Avenue, by Frederick Zelling, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $400.

Broadway and Fifty-ninth Street, northeast corner, by Joseph Bruder, alterations to a seven-story brick bachelors' apartment house and store; cost, $20,000.

No. 111 to 119 East Fifty-eighth Street, by German Liederkranz, alterations to a four-story brick clubhouse; cost, $1,500.

Avenue A, west side, 48 feet north of One Hundred and Sixty-eighth Street, by Thomas Hicks, alterations to a two-story frame shop and dwelling; cost, $500.

Nos. 16 to 24 West Sixty-first Street, by Benjamin Steinhardt, alterations to five five-story brick flats and studios; cost, $500.

No. 1,229 Franklin Avenue, by Elizabeth Allen, alterations to a three-story frame store and dwelling; cost, $400.

No. 1,225 Franklin Avenue, by same, alterations to a two-story frame dwelling and store; cost, $400.

No. 22 East Forty-second Street, by Dr. Andrew N. Smith, alterations to a four-story and basement brick office and dwelling; cost, $5,800.

BROOKLYN REALTY MATTERS.

Plans have been filed for the following new buildings in Brooklyn:

Howard Avenue, southwest corner of Hancock Street, four-story brick flat, with store, 22x72; $12,000; John Schwab, owner.

Pearl Street, west side, 100 feet north of Johnson Street, two-story brick dwelling, 25x82.9; $4,000; Mrs. A. J. Hamilton, owner.

Sixty-seventh Street, south side, 200 feet west of Tenth Avenue, two-story and attic frame dwelling, 20x30; $1,700; Mary Wise, owner.

Diamond Street, west side, 100 feet south of Nassau Avenue, three-story frame flat, 25x55; $4,200; J. J. Robinson, owner.

Hancock Street, south side, 24 feet west of Howard Avenue, two three-story brick dwellings, 18x55, $14,000; John Schwab, owner.

Diamond Street, west side, 125 feet south of Nassau Avenue, three-story frame flat, 25x55, $4,200; E. Quinlan, owner.

Recorded Real Estate Transfers.

Wednesday, Aug. 7.

ELDRIDGE ST, 42 to 48; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Jonas Weil and others. $1

BAXTER PROPERTY; Jonas Weil, Samuel Weil, and Bernhard Mayer and wives to Benedict A. Klein 1

MADISON ST, s s, 105.8 ft e of Jefferson St, 20x80; John Delahunty, referee, to James P. Kernochan and John J. Wysong, executors 250

LOT 63, ½ part, map of Church Farm; William H. Johnston to Benjamin B. Johnston 1

MADISON ST, 20; Laemmlein Buttenwieser and wife to Benedict A. Klein $4,150

CLINTON ST, e s, 100 ft s of Houston St, 75x100.2; George W. Hopkins, referee, to James P. Kernochan and John J. Wysong, executors 35,000

SULLIVAN ST, 119; Benedict A. Klein and wife to Joseph L. Buttenwieser 45,000

SAME PROPERTY; Joseph L. Buttenwieser and wife to Benedict A. Klein 40,000

58TH ST, 145 ft e of Columbus Av, 100.8; the Equitable Life Assurance Society of the United States to James L. McNeiny 40,000

65TH ST, n s, 87.6 ft e of Madison Av, 21x82.5; Isidor G. Sternberger to Henrietta Sternberger 10

107TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of Park Av, 50x100.11; Carrie Gault to Isaac L. Smith. 82

EDGECOMBE AV, or ROAR, s s, 1,240.10 ft s of High Bridge Park, 20x122.9; Trina Johnson and husband to Mary J. Hamilton 100

93D ST, 153, 157, and 159 West; Ella S. Conkling to Mary Sproul 1

49TH ST, s s, 161.6 ft w of 5th Av, 22x100; the United States Trust Company, New-York, trustee of Josephine C. Babbeisch, deceased, to Thomas M. Dillingham 62,500

88TH ST, s s, 100 ft w of 3d Av, 17x100.8; Gustav A. Schreiber to Charlotte Schiffel 1

49TH ST, 72 West; Mary Sproul to Ella S. Conkling 40,000

90TH ST, s s, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, 76.8x100.8; Edward De Witt, referee, to Samuel Frizell 78,000

144TH ST, n s, 125 ft w of St. Ann's Av, 100x100; William F. Cox to Alice M. Holland 1

WASHINGTON AV, w s, 94.8 ft n of 163d St, 25.8x100; Maria Weber to Frederick Schmitt 1

BREMER AV, w s, 50.5 ft s of Devoe St, 45.4x197.2x45x190.5, and other property; George A. Freer, assignee of David A. McLeod, to William S. Kernochan 150,750

146TH ST, (old,) n e s, 150 ft n w of 3d Av, 25x90.3x28x77.8; Robert G. Monroe, referee, to Mary E. Hall 8,010

COURTLANDT AV, n e corner of Mott, or 148th, St, 28.3x50; Salvatore Spallone and wife to Joseph Avallone 7,000

FRANKLIN AV, n e corner of 167th St, 25x100; Thomas Casey and wife to Nellie G. and Joseph W. Kennedy 7,625

TINTON AV, w s, 216 ft s of 169th St 26x irregular; R. Duke Barnum to John T. McAndrew 2,300

TREMONT AV, n w s, at line of John Ittner, 126.4x58.4x27.10, along avenue, x irregular; Charles W. Dayton, referee, to Adolph Benthein 6,500

JEFFERSON AV, n w corner of Fox Av, 50x100; Christian P. Keck and wife to Adolph Goeckler 1,150

AVENUE B, w s, 83 ft n of 5th St, 25x 106; Margaret A. Gahan to Frank Gasa 1

LOTS 506 and 544, map of Van Nest Park; Ephraim B. Levy to Peter McCullough 1,310

JEROME AV, e s, 50 ft s of Boyd Av, 100x100, and other property; Louise M. Koenig and others to Maude L. K. Bowdl 2,000

SAME PROPERTY; Gottlieb Koenig, to same, 1-3 part 535

WHITE PLAINS ROAD, s w corner of 17th Av, 94x105; Frank C. Dexter and wife to Michael Brennan and another 2,250

AVENUE B, w s, 82 ft n of 5th St, 25x 105, also n s of 5th Av, 180 ft w of Avenue B, 25x108; William J. F. Sullivan and wife to Margaret A. Gahan 1

Recorded Mortgages.

ANDRUSS, Gertrude J., to New-York County National Bank; n s of 82d St, 300 ft w of 9th Av, demand $8,000

BELL, Helen M., to Henry Cheney; n s of 43d St, 141.8 ft w of 10th Av, 1 year 1,000

BLAESIUS, Emile, and wife to Sarah A. Wright; n e s of Samuel St, Lot 172, map of East Tremont, 3 years 2,500

BRANDWEIN, Ignatz, to Aaron Welser; 273 Delancey St, 3 years 2,000

BROWNE, Benjamin F., and wife to John G. Baldwin; 58 East 128th St., 1 year 1,500

COOK, Henry F., to New-York Life Insurance Company; s s of 72d St, 100 ft w of West End Av, (five mortgages,) 4 years 250,000

SAME to Henry Oppenheimer; s s of 72d St, 100 ft w of West End Av, 1 year 25,000

CHAMBERS, Ellen M., and another to Herman Mundheim; n s of Talmage St, 100 ft e of Washington Av, demand 500

DALE, Anna T., and another to E. J. Howell; w s of Walton Av, 262.6 ft s of 150th St, 3 years 6,000

DILLINGHAM, Thomas M., to United States Trust Company of New-York, as trustee; s s of 49th St, 161.6 ft w of 5th Av, 4 years 20,000

SAME to same; s s of 49th St, 161.6 ft w of 5th Av, 5 years 32,000

ELLERD, Therese, to Harlem Savings Bank; n s of 50th St, 200.10 ft w of 8th Av, 1 year 4,500

FLANAGAN, John F., to Martin Metzger; s e corner of 109th St and Amsterdam Av, demand 11,000

FRIZELL, Samuel, and wife to Max Danziger; s s of 90th St, 113.4 ft e of Madison Av, (five mortgages,) 1 year 92,584

HASLAM, James K., to John Bussing, Jr.; e s of Verio Av, 174.2 ft s of Clifford St, 3 years 1,100

KLEIN, Benedict A., to Frederic J. Middlebrook and others; e s of Eldridge St, 175.11 ft n of Canal St., (four mortgages,) 3 years 10,000

SAME to trustees of Louis C. Hamersley; e s of Sullivan St, 123.6 ft s of Prince St, 5 years 25,000

SAME to Farmers' Loan and Trust Company; 20 Morton St, 3 years 22,000

KITE, Powell, Maude L., and Thomas H., to Susan E. Reid; n s of Jefferson St, Lots 33 to 36, map of Section B, Edenwald, 3 years 1,100

LO FORTE, Remiglo, to the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn; n s of 58th St, 200 ft w of 6th Av, 5 years 240,000

McCABE, James, and wife to Tinsley Jeter; w s of Perry Av, Lot 384, map of Norwood, 2 years 1,100

McENTEE, Mary E., to the Title Guarantee and Trust Company; n e s of 146th St, 100 ft n w of 3d Av, 2 years 2,000

McANDREWS, John T., to Twenty-third Ward Co-operative Building and Loan Association; w s of Tinton Av, 216 ft s of 169th St, 7 installments 2,000

NONAN, Hannah, to Daniel Quigley; w s of Arthur St, 325 ft s of Pelham Av, 1 year 200

OVERBECK, Alexander McW., to the Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank; n s of 44th St, 383.4 ft w of Amsterdam Av, 1 year, (six mortgages) 60,000

ROGERS, Cornelia H. B., and another to the Mutual Life Insurance Company of New-York; s s of 101st St, 90 ft w of 2d Av, 1 year 30,000

SCHNUGG, Francis J., to Jacob Schmitt; n s of 126th St, 225 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 2,500

SAME to same; n s of 126th St, 200 ft e of Columbus Av, 3 years 2,500

WILKS, Mary, to John Bohnet, Jr., and another, executors; n s of 106th St, 160 ft e of 2d Av, 2 years 11,000

WELLS, Anne V. R., to M. A. Sutton; n w corner of White Plains Road and Elizabeth St, 1 year 3,000

WEBER, Maria, and husband to Title Guarantee and Trust Company; s s of 43d St, 325 ft w of 10th Av, 4 years 28,000

Assignments of Mortgages.

ASTOR, John J., to J. R. Roosevelt and others, trustees $100,000

BACH, Magdalena, to Magdalena Bach, executrix 1

HENNESSY, Mary K., administratrix, to A. C. Cremin 4,000

KERNOCHAN, J. Frederic, to J. F. Kernochan, as committee 2,000

MANDELBAUM, Harris, and another to Philip Semmet 8,000

PILAT, Olinder I., to Emma Schuman 1

STERNBERGER, Isidore G., to Henrietta Sternberger 1

TITLE GUARANTEE AND TRUST COMPANY to M. R. Higgins, guardian 23,000

SAME to Newburg Savings Bank 10,000

SAME to Henry L. Pierson and others, executors 24,000

SAME to J. Frederick Pierson, guardian.. 24,000

TUSKA, Gustav R., to Samuel A. Tuska.. 1

TUSKA, Leo, to Samuel A. Tuska 1

WIEGAND, Henry J., trustee, to H. M. Sill and another, trustee 134,000

BOCKOVER, Benjamin T., executor, to G. M. Bockover 1

Recorded Leases.

BOEHM, Abraham, to Patrick Duffy; store floor, 127 Reade St, 6 years and 9 months $3,250

FLANAGAN, William L., to Michael A. Rofrano; store, 71 James St, 3 years and 6 months 600

MOORE, Jeremiah H., to Louis Hoenig; store floor, &c., 2,039 2d Av, s w corner of 105th St, 5 years and 9 months 1,400

SILVERSTONE, Louis, to Arestede Reina and Giuseppe Cuvo; 163 Worth St, 5 years 480

Lis Pendens.

CANAL ST, 392; York St, 11 and 13; the Mutual Life Insurance Company against George Blair and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

BOWERS, G. Jacob M. Leonhardt against Thomas Gibney and others, (action to foreclose mechanic's lien.)

SPRING ST, 16; Pietro Alvino against Gennaro Picinlo, (partition.)

MADISON ST, 179; William S. Dannat against Albert Cappelle and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

MONROE ST, s s, 100 ft w of Pike St, 20.4 ft front; John C Orr against Pauline Aronowitz and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

47TH ST, 275 East; Nancy L. Sherwood against Abraham I. Bleistift and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

176TH ST, s s, 97.4 ft w of Worth St, 97.2 ft front; Anna M. Smith against Lewis S. Samuel and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

32D ST, n s, 216.8 ft w of 8th Av, 16.8 ft front; Frederic J. Middlebrook against John H. McGinn and others, foreclosure of mortgage.

25TH ST, s s, 215 ft e of 7th Av, 15 ft front; 29th St, n s, 283.3 ft w of 7th Av, 23.5 ft front; 33d St, s s, 395 ft w of 7th Av, 15.6 ft front; Robert C. Sands against John H. McGinn and others, (foreclosure of mortgage.)

THE COMMERCIAL WORLD

Lower Prices and Speculation More Active.

WEAKER CABLES AND LOWER WEST

Wheat at the Close Was Firm—Corn Was Quiet—Provisions Firmer —Cotton Quiet—Coffee Higher.

The foreign markets opened lower after their holiday, and caused considerable weakness in the local markets for grain, while the West was also lower, but tended to strength later in the day, with an increase in the speculative demand. Provisions declined early, but closed higher and more active. Cotton was quiet and hardly changed. Coffee closed higher and firm, with free local bidding.

CASH PRICES FOR STAPLES.

Wheat, No. 2 red, in elevator	73 @	—
Oats, No. 2 mixed, in elevator	35½@	..
Corn, No. 2 mixed	46½@	..
Flour, straights, Spring	$3.25 @	$3.50
Flour, straights, Winter	3.50 @	3.60
Cotton, middling uplands	7¼@	..
Wool, Ohio and Pennsylvania X	17 @	20
Pork, mess	11.00 @	11.50
Lard, Western, steam	6.40 @	..
Beef, family	11.00 @	13.00
Butter, creamery, fancy	19½@	20
Sugar, granulated	4 3-16@	4½
Coffee, Rio, No. 7	16¾@	..
Cheese, State, full cream, new	7¼@	8¼
Iron, No. 1 foundry	12.00 @	12.75
Iron, Scotch, Coltness	20.00 @	..
Copper, lake	12.00c.@	..
Lead	3.50c.@	..

WHEAT—Contracts were fairly active and lower, opening weak and declining ⅞@1c on free foreign selling, West weaker, cables lower, and longs realising, rallying ⅜c on local covering and late foreign buying, closing firm at ⅛@⅜c decline....Spot was ¾c lower and moderately active. Sales, 120,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 80,000 bushels No. 1 hard Duluth at 3⅞@4¼c over September, free on board, afloat; 24,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 3¼@3¼c over September, free on board, afloat, and 16,000 bushels new No. 2 red at 1⅝c over September, free on board, afloat....Quotations at the close: No. 2 red, free on board, 2c over September, afloat; No. 1 Northern, 3½c over September, free on board, afloat; No. 2 red, afloat, 75c; No. 1 hard, afloat, 77c; No. 1 Manitoba, 77c....Clearances hence, 33,425 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 37,458 bushels; receipts, 32,600 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 115,346 bushels, in the interior, 290,112 bushels.

CORN—Contracts opened weak and declined ¾@⅞c with the West and on local realizing, rallied ¼@⅝c on covering, and closed firm at ⅜@½c decline, with a moderate business done. It was active on export account, with prices ⅝c lower. Sales, 483,400 bushels, including, to shippers, 400,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 2@2⅜c over September, free on board, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 white at 47c, free on board, afloat; the latter bought 5,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 1c over August; 59,400 bushels do at 46c, elevator, and 11,000 bushels do at ⅜@½c over September, in elevator....Receipts, 1,875 bushels; at Atlantic ports, 78,514 bushels; in the interior, 285,196 bushels....Clearances hence, 2,934 bushels; from Atlantic ports, 9,655 bushels.

OATS—Contracts were quiet and lost ¼@⅜c with corn and the West, but rallied ⅛c, and closed weak at ¼@⅜c decline....Spot were lower and weak, with receipts heavy, and a moderate demand....Sales, 140,000 bushels, including No. 2 white, in elevator, at 28c for 7,000 bushels; do, clipped, 31c; No. 3, 30c; No. 2 mixed, 25½c; No. 3, 24½c; rejected white, 26c; No. 2 mixed, 26½c asked, (100,000 bushels for export on private terms;) track mixed 28@29c for 20,000 bushels; track white, 28@39c for 11,000 bushels....Receipts, 39,600 bushels; exports, 62,479 bushels.

OPTION SALES.

WHEAT.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	10,000	72⅜@72⅞	72⅞
September	4,070,000	72¼@73	73
October	310,000	72½@73¾	73¼
December	3,590,000	74 16@75	75
May	255,000	77¼@78	78
Total	8,173,000		

CORN.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	60,000	..@..	40½
September	60,000	24⅜@24¾	24½
October	50,000	43⅞@44½	44½
May	40,000	38⅝@38¾	38¾
Total	490,000		

OATS.

Month.	Bushels.	Range.	Close.
August	25	..@..	25
September	60,000	24⅝@24½	24½
October	55,000	24½@24¾	24⅝
May	30,000	28⅝@28¾	28⅜
No. 2 white—			
October	10,000	26¼@..	26¼
Total	155,000		

FLOUR—Demand was very slow, while offerings were pressed and prices easy....Sales, 13,400 bbls, including of City Mills, 1,500 bbls patents, 4,100 bbls clear, and 500 bbls extra at quotations; 150 bbls Winter clear at $3.25, 600 bbls Spring bakers at $3.15, 1,050 bbls Spring patents at $3.90, 1,000 sacks Winter straights at $3.25, 3,500 bbls do at $3.30@$3.40, and 1,000 bbls white wheat do at $3.75....Arrivals, 14,443 bbls and 2,249 sacks; exports, 3,543 bbls and 10,534 sacks; from Atlantic ports, 14,572 bbls and sacks.

WINTER.

	Barrels.
Fine	Nominal.
Supers	Nominal.
No. 2	$3.00@..
No. 1	Nominal.
Clears	$2.60@$2.80
Straights	2.65@ 2.90
Patents	2.90@ 3.25
Spring wheat, straights	3.15@ 3.40
Patents	3.25@ 3.50
Special brands	3.40@ 3.65
Rye flour	3.80@ 4.00

RYE FLOUR—Quiet and weak; sales, 150 bbls. We quote: Western and State superfine, $3.25@$3.50.

CORN PRODUCTS—Dull and easy. We quote: Brandywine, $2.90; Sagamore, $2.90; Esmeralda, $2.75; granulated yellow meal, $2.80@$3; white meal, $3.10@$3.30; brewers' meal, $1.25@$1.35; grits, $1.30@$1.35; chops, 80c; coarse meal, 93@94c; fine do, $1.00@$1.15.

OATMEAL—Quiet and easy. Quoted: Rolled oats, $3.55@$3.90; cut, $3.95@$4.30; ground, $3.50@$3.65, including wholesale and jobbing prices for fresh goods; No. 3 pearled barley, $2.55.

RYE—Entirely nominal; no boatloads here; State quoted at about 57@60c.

BARLEY—Nominal at 66@70c for No. 2 Western; to arrive; No. 2 Milwaukee at 62c.

MALT—Dull and nominal. We quote: Western at 65@70c; two-rowed State at 70c; six-rowed at 75@80c.

FEED—Moderately active at firm prices. Quoted: 40, 00, and 80 lb, 80@85c; middlings, 95c@$1; shorts, $1@$1.05; rye feed, 82½@85c; oilmeal, $22.50@$23 per ton, in sacks, spot or to arrive; cottonseed meal, $19@$20, spot or to arrive; job lots, $1 extra; screenings, 50@60c for No. 2 seed, and 75c for No. 1.

SEEDS—There was no business outside of jobbing quantities. In jobbing lots prices were for clover at from $9 to $9.50, and high grade at $9.75@$10.25 per 100 lb; timothy at from $6 to $6.70 per 100 lb.

OILS.

COTTONSEED—The export orders here on Tuesday, at 27c for prime yellow, which were for moderate quantities, had, in instances, yesterday's limits extended to 27½c, and this price, 27½c, finally secured 400 bbls; that then was the market rate for the day, whatever holdings upon a higher basis; the immediate buyers were practically out of the market, and it was allowed to drop with some uncertainty, while several outside lots were offered with much caution, under the apprehension that the quiet demand on the part of the parties who have the oil essentially under control might mean weakness for the purpose of absorbing any comparatively cheap oil that would come out; early, or a late recovery in the market for oil may depend on the situation of hog products, which some parties think are at the lowest basis, and that a change in their tendency may occur at any moment, from manipulation at the West, where the hitherto prominent short interest has been covering for two or three days; good off-grade yellow was offered at 27c....MENHADEN—The moderate offerings from the new catch are going on contracts with exporters....COCOANUT OIL had a small demand; Ceylon 5⅛c bid and 5⅜c asked, and Cochin at 5¼c bid and 5⅝c asked. NEATSFOOT OIL had a small demand, with pure unracked yellow at 55c; racked yellow up to water white at 57@60c. No. 1 at 52c; No. 2 at 48c; common at 45c. LARD OIL was in light demand, with 50@51c quoted for city. LINSEED OIL has been reduced 8c per gallon, by reason of the lower prices for seed, which has been affected by the favorable crop prospects; the prices were yesterday 56c for American, 57c for Calcutta, and 59c for boiled.

Petroleum.

PITTSBURG, Aug. 7.—Oil closed at $1.26, the only quotation here to-day. Standard price, $1.25.

PROVISIONS.

HOG PRODUCTS—Opened weak at the West, and sold off 15@17c on pork, 5 points on lard, and 2 points on bacon, but some time before the close there was growing confidence, with absence of the bear pressure that had been prominent latterly, and prices recovered fully 37c on September Pork, and 15@25 points on other months, while lard went up 7½@10 points, and bacon 7@10 points, with the latest sales at the highest, and a good deal of firmness shown; demand was quickening toward the close, on speculative account, however quiet it had been early in the day, while the offerings were becoming reserved, and sellers were evidently in a much more confident mood; Chicago estimates its receipts of hogs for the day at 14,000 head.

LARD—Opened at the West 2½ points lower, and declined 2½@5 points more, but with the closing dealings there was a spurt upward of 10 points and a good deal of confidence, while offerings of cash lots were of a careful character, both here and at the West, and limits placed upon the property here which snut off trading. At the West August closed at 5.95c; September was at 5.92½@6.02c, closing at 6.02c; October at 5.97½@6.07c, closing at 6.07c; January at 6.05 @6.12c, closing at 6.12c. Here cash was nominally 6.40c, without offerings. City steam was scarce, and at 6c, with choice and export lots at a higher price. Sales of 45 tcs at 6c. Options—No sales; September closed at 6.35c, nominal. Refined continued under slow attention, with Continent quoted at 6.80c, and South America at 7.15c. Compound lard was quiet, with 4¾@5¼c quoted, as to quality.

PORK—Was sold off early at the West 5@7 points down, followed by 10 points decline, but recovered, and by the close was at an advance of 15@37 points, most marked on the September option, under the hitherto bare operators covering, and standing in the other way, with continued small receipts of hogs; August closed at $9.45 nominal; September at $9.15@$9.52½, closing at $9.52½; October at $9.35@$9.60, closing at $9.60; January at $10.10@$10.50, closing at $10.25. Here there was a moderate demand at steadier prices, with sales of 300 bbls mess. Prices here were: For mess, $11@$11.50; family mess, $12@$12.50; short clear, in lots, $12@$14.

BACON—Opened on the short rib trading at the West 2@5 points lower, but by the close had recovered 7@10 points, and was in stronger shape with reserved offerings and increasing speculative interest. August closed at $5.55; September was at $5.50@$5.57, closing at $5.57 bid; October at $5.55@$5.65, closing at $5.65 bid; January at $5.25@$5.32, closing at $5.32.

CUTMEATS—For city meats cutters continue holding a firm line of prices, by reason of the hog supplies, and their prices, and are carrying only moderate accumulations of the products; but buyers respond slowly. City pickled shoulders, 5⅝c; pickled bellies, 12 lb average, 7½c; 10 lb average, 7¼c; clear bellies, boxed, 7c for 14 to 16 lb average; pickled hams at 9¼@9¾c. At Chicago: Fresh hams at 8½c for 12 lb and 8⅛@8¾c for 14 to 16 lb; pickled hams at 8¾c for 16 lb; pickled shoulders, dressed, 5½c.

BEEF—There was a small business with exporters, but beyond this little inquiry, while prices were held up well. Quotations: Packet, $9@$10.50; family, $11@$12.50; extra mess, in barrels, $8; plate, $8.50; city extra India mess, in tierces, $16@$18 for best grades and $14 for good second grades.

BEEF HAMS—Were hard to sell, even at weak figures. Quoted offered at $16 at the West and $16.50@$17.50 here.

HOGS—Were on offer moderately and at firm prices. Receipts at the West, 30,120 head; same time last year, 72,009 head. Chicago—Receipts, 14,000 head; market 10c lower; $4.25@$5.85; left over, 2,000 head. St. Louis—Receipts, 3,249 head; steady; $4.10@$5.10. Omaha—Receipts, 1,500 head; slow; 5@10c lower; $4.35@$4.70. Pittsburg—Light average, active; heavy average, slow; $5@$5.55. Kansas City—Receipts, 4,000 head; steady; $4.40@$5. Cleveland—Light and Yorkers; $5.40@$5.55. Indianapolis—Receipts, 5,000 head; slow; $4.90@$5.35. Cincinnati—Receipts, 2,000 head; light average; 5@10c higher; heavy average; 10c lower; $4.25@$5.40. Milwaukee—Receipts, 371 head; $4.25@$4.90. Quotations here were 6¾@6¾c for heavy, 7c for 180 lb, 7¼c for 160 lb, 7½c for 140 lb and 120 lb, and 7¾@7¾c for pigs, and 6½c for heavy State.

TALLOW—The market was quite firm, with reserved offerings, and further demand from the West and some portion of the soap trade, while other consumers keep out of the market. For city, 4½c was bid for prime brands, and sellers declined to accept it, while other lots might have been secured at 4¼c. There was more of a trading in country, which was quoted at 4¼@4½c, as to quality, and sales of 250,000 lb at 4½c, and 50,000 lb, in lots, at 4¼@4½c, as to quality. Australian was held rather more firmly. There were about 300 tons here, presumably sold before arrival, although nothing definite was reported; the nominal price was 4¾c.

STEARINE—For oleostearine the situation was as depressed as at any time lately. There is no prospect of its changing, while the compound lard business continues of a restricted character. There were sellers here in city at 6¾c, and 6¾c was the best bid for an important quantity, although possibly 6¼c could be reached for limited lots. At Chicago sales were reported of moderate quantities at a decline to 6¾c. For lard stearine the market was slow and nominal at 5¾c for Western.

COFFEE.

Contracts were quiet, but showed decided firmness through absence of sellers, light receipts at Rio, and free bidding for local account. The close was firm at 15@25 points advance. Havre was steady and unchanged and Hamburg quiet at partly ¼ pfennig decline. Spot Rio was quiet, but firm at 16c for No. 7, and 15c for No. 8. Sales, 600 bags No. 8 at 15c, ex ship, and 1,000 bags Maracaibo on private terms....Option Sales —Opening Call, 11 A. M.—December, no sales. Between Call and Close—August, 500 bags, at 15.35c; September, 250 bags, at 15.45c; October, 250 bags, at 15.35c; 750 bags, at 15.40c; 2,000 bags, at 15.50c; December, 250 bags at 15.45c; 1,000 bags at 15.30c; March, 750 bags at 15.05c. Total, 5,750 bags. Total for the day, 5,750 bags.

CLOSING PRICES.

Months.	To-Day.	Same Time Last Year.
January	15.20@15.30	12.35@12.45
February	15.15@15.25	12.30@12.40
March	15.10@15.15	12.25@12.35
April	@	12.20@12.30
May	@	12.15@12.25
August	15.35@15.40	14.05@14.75
September	15.50@15.55	13.80@13.85
October	15.50@15.55	13.15@13.20
November	15.40@15.45	12.75@12.80
December	15.30@15.35	12.55@12.60

BRAZIL COFFEE IN STOCK AND AFLOAT.

Total stock in New-York yesterday	196,457
Warehouse deliveries yesterday	7,292
Total stock in New-York to-day	189,165
Total stock in Baltimore	70,789
Arrivals—Bark Giad Tidings, 7,000	
Total	77,789
Deliveries yesterday	2,123—75,666
Total stock in New-Orleans	38,131
Total	38,131
Deliveries yesterday	347—37,784
	113,450
Total stock in United States	302,615
Afloat from Rio per steam to Aug. 6	121,000
Afloat from Rio per steam and sail to Aug. 6	92,000
Afloat from Victoria to July 31	11,000
	224,000
Total	526,615
Same time 1894	367,021

BRAZIL COFFEE.

Invoice value of No. 7 flat bean.....16¼@..

Differences between grades as fixed by Exchange coffee standards:

No. 1	2.95 above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	2.60 above No. 7	No. 7	..above No. 7
No. 3	2.20 above No. 7	No. 8	1.00 below No. 7
No. 4	1.80 above No. 7	No. 9	1.60 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.00 below No. 7

Differences actually existing on the current Street deals:

No. 1	Nom. above No. 7	No. 6	1.00 above No. 7
No. 2	None above No. 7	No. 7	..above No. 7
No. 3	2.75 above No. 7	No. 8	1.25 below No. 7
No. 4	2.25 above No. 7	No. 9	1.75 below No. 7
No. 5	1.50 above No. 7	No. 10	2.50 below No. 7

MILD COFFEE.

Invoice Rates.

Java, fancies	28 @31	Mocha	25½@26
Java, Malang	21 @22	La Guayra—	
Padang, Int'r	27½@27¾	Cora	16½@17½
Macassar—		Caracas	17¾@18½
Timor	23 @24	Do, washed	19 @21
Pajo	21½@22½	Porto Cabello	17 @18
Maracaibo—		Do, washed	19 @20½
Trujillo	17 @18	Ocana	18¼@19½
Bocono	17½@18	Bucara'ga	18½@20½
Tovar	17¾@18	Do, washed	20 @21¼
Merida	18 @20	Bogota	20 @22
Cucuta, ord'y	15 @15¾	Mexican—	
Do, f'r to g'd	19 @19¾	Cordova, g'n	18 @18½
Do, p'r to c'e	19½@20	Do, white	18½@19
Central American—		Oaxaca	19 @21
Costa Rica	16¾@20	Guatemala and Coban	19 @21½
San Salvador	17¾@18½	Jamaica	16¾@20
Do, washed	19 @20		

COTTON.

Contracts opened barely steady, but gained 2@3 points, with Liverpool and the South closing quiet at 1 point decline through local realizing. Liverpool was 2½@3 points up, and New-Orleans about 5 points better....Spot was steady at 1-16c advance. Sales, 1,081 bales to spinners.

CURRENT PRICES.

Middling Gulf	7½
Middling uplands	7¼

Quotations are for cotton in sight, running in quality not more than half grade above or below middling.

Rates on and off middling, as established by the Revision Committee, at which grades other than middling may be delivered on contracts:

Fair	1⅛c on
Middling fair	⅛c on
Strict low middling	3-16c off
Low middling	7-16c off
Strict good middling	½c on
Good middling	5-16c on
Good ordinary	1⅛c off
Good middling tinged	Even
Strict middling stained	7-32c off
Middling unstained	7-16c off

The sales for future delivery, the highest and lowest prices, and the closing prices of the day are as follows:

Months.	To-day's Closing Prices.	—Extremes.— Highest.	Lowest.	Sales.
August	6.98@6.99	7.02	6.99	8,400
September	7.00@7.01	7.08	7.00	5,300
October	7.03@7.06	7.08	7.05	42,800
November	7.09@7.10	7.12	7.09	9,600
December	7.14@7.15	7.17	7.14	10,400
January	7.19@7.20	7.23	7.19	27,200
February	7.24@7.25	7.25	7.24	600
March	7.29@7.30	7.33	7.30	1,400
Total				100,400

RECEIPTS AT PORTS WEEK ENDING FRIDAY, AUG. 9

	S.	S.&M.	T.	W.	T.	F.
Galveston	100	128	..	..	..	..
New-Orleans	21	88	45	98	..	..
Mobile	7	10	61	1	..	..
Savannah	1	76	11	8	..	..
Charleston	..	1	..	..	..	..
Wilmington	..	7	..	..	..	..
Norfolk	8	44	31	10	..	..
Boston	..	52	9	..	..	..
Philadelphia	53	2	50	..	..	..
Total	190	408	207	112	..	..
This day last week	177	827	78	126	73	395
This day last year	815	712	1,586	399	1,120	527

GROCERIES.

MOLASSES—General inquiry fair, at full prices.

N. Orleans, centrif'gal—Ordinary	12@13
Common	14@16
Fair	17@18
Prime	19@21
Choice	22@25
Cuba, 50° test	Nominal
N. Orleans, open kettle—Fair	23@25
Good	26@28
Prime	29@30
Choice	31@32
Barbados, job'g	24@26
Puerto Rico	26@31

RICE—Prices firm and demand good.

Domestic—	
Ordinary	3½@3¾
Fair	3¾@4

holders selling quite freely, the demand displaying no vigor or energy. Liverpool cables were lower, the indifference of foreigners to the prospective necessity for importing being thereby shown. Rumors of gold exports to European countries induced additional selling with further depreciation in prices. After noon the recovery mentioned above took place. Shipments from exporting to importing countries last week aggregated 5,308,000 bushels. Receipts at Chicago were 78 cars, 26 more than expected. The Northwest had 87 cars. Clearances from the four principal Atlantic ports were light at 94,171 bushels, and but 83,100 bushels were taken from store at Chicago. Closing cables from England and the Continent were all lower. Berlin and Paris each quoting important declines.

Wheat—September opened at 67⅝c, sold between 67⅞c and 68c, closing at 67⅝c, 3/8c under yesterday; cash wheat was easier, and ½c below yesterday; receipts at principal Western points amounted to 307,959 bushels; shipments, 121,202 bushels; receipts at Eastern points, 115,346 bushels; shipments, 37,458 bushels.

Corn—The same weak and depressed feeling which has predominated in corn ever since the phenomenal yield of the present crop has been practically assured, was still in evidence to-day. No one disputes the fact that with the outlook for enormous supplies during the coming year the probability is that the values will decline rather than advance unless something entirely unexpected should develop. That this feeling exists to a vast extent is shown by the course of the market. The rally to wheat late in the day's session met with but feeble response in the course of the corn. Liverpool cables were lower. Receipts were 257 cars, and 141,100 bushels were withdrawn from store. New-York reported sales of 40 loads of corn for export, but the effect of the announcement was neutralized by clearances at the seaboard amounting to only 46,155 bushels. September corn opened at 40¾c, declined to 39⅝c, closing at 39⅞@40c—⅝@⅛c under yesterday. Cash corn was weak and ½@¾c per bushel lower. Receipts at principal Western points were 319,808 bushels; shipments, 448,708 bushels. Receipts at Eastern ports, 29,954 bushels.

Oats—The only demand for oats to-day came from "shorts." The sentiment was rather in favor of the selling side, regardless of the demerits of the grain itself, but also through sympathy with the action and direction of the other markets. Receipts were 138 cars, and 16,195 bushels were taken from the store. September oats closed ¼@⅜c under yesterday. Cash oats were in poor demand and ⅛@1c lower.

Rye was very dull and very slow. The demand was light and bids were reduced. Receipts were 5 cars. On the regular market 43¾c was bid for No. 2. Sample sales of No. 3 were made at 41@42c. September sold at 45c; October was offered at 46c, and December at 48c.

Barley was quiet. There was no change oin the situation. Cash offerings were light and little demand existed. A few cars of No. 3 sold from 33c to 36c. For September 48¾c was asked, with 48c bid.

Provisions—Product inclined to improvement to-day. Trade was not large, nor was the demand such as to attract unusual attention, but the fact that the professionals who have been the heaviest sellers lately were quietly absorbing everything offered, while holders of pork provisions were not displaying any anxiety, tended to restore confidence in the value of pork, lard, and ribs. Hogs were lower, the influence which came from that source, however, being but temporary. The late rally in wheat was followed by similar action in this market, and September pork was 20 cents higher than yesterday. September lard 5@7½c higher, and September ribs 2½c higher. Domestic markets were quiet and steady. Liverpool was easier. Receipts were fair and the shipments large. A good demand for cash product was noted. Prices were easier.

Estimated receipts for the week: Wheat, 110 cars; corn, 370 cars; oats, 205 cars; hogs, 14,000 head.

Freights—Vessel rates were firm at 1¼c for corn to Buffalo.

The leading futures ranged as follows:

Articles.	Opening.	Highest.	Lowest.	Closing.
Wheat, No. 2—				
Aug.	66⅝@..	67 @..	66⅛@..	66⅞@..
Sept.	67⅝@..	67⅞@..	67⅛@..	67⅝@..
Dec.	69⅝@69⅞	70¼@70⅝	69⅝@..	70⅛@..
Corn, No. 2				
Aug.	40¼@..	40¼@..	39½@..	39⅞@40
Sept.	40¼@..	40¼@..	39⅛@..	39⅝@40
Dec.	32½@32⅝	32¾@..	32⅛@..	32⅜@..
May	33⅜@..	33⅜@..	32⅞@..	33⅛@..
Oats, No. 2—				
Aug.	20¼@..	20⅜@..	20⅛@..	20¼@..
Sept.	20⅛@20⅜	20¼@..	19⅞@..	20⅛@..
Dec.	24¼@24¼	24⅜@..	24 @..	24¼@..
Mess Pork, per bbl—				
Sept.	$9.20	$9.52½	$9.15	$9.52½
Jan.	10.15	10.25	10.10	10.25
Lard, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	5.92½	6.02½	5.92½	6.00
Oct.	6.02½	6.07½	5.97½	6.07½
Jan.	6.07½	6.12½	6.05	6.12½
Short Ribs, per 100 lb—				
Sept.	5.50	5.60	5.50	5.60
Oct.	5.55	5.65	5.55	5.65
Jan.	5.25	5.32½	5.25	5.32½

Cash quotations were as follows: Flour was dull and easy; foreign bids were reduced 3d. No. 2 Spring wheat, 66¾@67¾c; No. 3 do, 65¾@66¾c; No. 2 red, 66¾@67¾c; No. 2 corn, 40⅝@40¾c; No. 2 oats, 21½c; No. 2 rye, 43½c bid; No. 2 barley, 40c, nominal; No. 1 flaxseed, $1.05@$1.07, prime timothy seed, $4.50, nominal. Mess pork, per bbl, $9.37½@$9.50. Lard, per 100 lbs, $5.95@$6; short ribs, sides, loose, $5.50@$5.60; dry-salted shoulders, boxed, $5.62½@$5.75; short clear sides, boxed, $6.37½@$6.50. Whisky, distillers' finished goods, per gallon, $1.22. Sugars—Cutloaf, $5.31; granulated, $4.69; standard A, $4.56 per bbl. Linseed Oil—Raw, 59c; boiled, 62c.

Articles.	Receipts.	Shipments.
Flour, bbls	8,050	4,725
Wheat, bushels	58,785	41,362
Corn, bushels	204,085	408,250
Oats, bushels	281,600	110,447
Rye, bushels	100	....
Barley, bushels	1,100	....

On the Produce Exchange to-day the butter market was firm; extra creamery, 19½c; firsts, 18@19c; seconds, 15@17c. Eggs were firm; fresh stock, 11½@12c.

STATE OF TRADE.

BUFFALO, Aug. 7.—Spring Wheat—Fair demand; spot limit higher; cost, insurance, and freight lower; No. 1 hard, spot, 6c over Chicago September; do, cost, insurance, and freight, ¼@½c under New-York September; sales, 9,000 bushels. No. 1 hard, spot, 72¾@73c; 16,000 bushels, to arrive, 73c; 54,000 bushels do, cost, insurance, and freight, 72¾c; closing: No. 1 hard, spot, 73¾c; do, cost, insurance, and freight, 72¾c; Winter wheat steady; sales, 8 cars No. 2 red Chicago, 69⅝c@71c; 3,000 bushels Indiana, 70¼c; 1,600 bushels No. 1 white Oregon, 69½c, track; 2 cars No. 1 white, 73½c, track; closing: No. 2 red Chicago, 70¾@71⅜c; do Indiana, 71⅜@72¾c; No. 1 white, 74¾c, more; No. 1 red, 71½c. Corn dull; weak; lower; closing: No. 2 yellow, 45@46¼c; No. 3 yellow, 45½@45¾c; No. 2 corn, 45c; No. 2 corn, 44½c, track; No. 2 yellow, 45¾c; No. 2 corn, 45c; No. 3 corn, 44c, in store. Oats quiet; easy; closing: No. 2 white, 27@28c; No. 3 white, 25@27c; No. 2 mixed, 23@26c, on track; No. 2 white, store, 29c; No. 2 mixed, 26c. Rye nominal; No. 2, on track, 52c. Flour in fair demand; unchanged. Millfeed dull; unchanged. Canal freights dull; wheat, 2c; corn, 1⅜c; oats, 1½c, to New-York. Receipts—Flour, 7,000 bbls; wheat, 70,000 bushels; corn, 75,000 bushels; oats, 170,000 bushels. Shipments—Canal—Oats, 10,000 bushels. Rail—Flour, 51,000 bbls; wheat, 30,000 bushels; corn, 65,000 bushels; oats, 200,000 bushels.

ST. LOUIS, Aug. 7.—Flour dull; prices unchanged; receipts, 2,402 bbls; shipments, 2,525 bbls. Bran firm; sacked, east side, 65c; country points, 62@68c; west side, 65@68c. Wheat lower; receipts, 72,421 bushels; shipments, 18,875 bushels; August, 67⅝c; September, 68½c; December, 70¾c. Corn lower; receipts, 27,582 bushels; shipments, 21,200 bushels; September, 39⅜c; December, 28¾c; year, 28¾c; May, 30c. Oats lower; receipts, 26,400 bushels; shipments, 18,450 bushels; September, 20¼c; May, 23¾c. Eggs fair; market firm and higher at 11c. Pork—Standard mess, $9.75; choicer, $9.90. Lard—Prime steam, $5.75; choicer, $5.90. Bacon—Shoulders, 6¼c; longs, 6¾c; clear ribs, 6¼c; short clear, 6¾c. Dry-Salt Meats—Shoulders, 5¼c; longs, 6¼c; clear rib, 6¾c; short clear, 6½c. High wines steady at $1.22. Wool—Market better; Illinois and Missouri fine medium, 11@12c; light fine, 10@11c, very fine, 8½@9c; slightly burry, 10@10½c; hard burry, 7¼@8c; others unchanged. Bagging—Jobbing, 1¾ lb, 4¾c; 2 lb, 5¼c; 2¼ lb, 5¾c. Jobbing on ties, 70c; hemp twine, 9c per lb. Lead steady and demand fair; sales, 150 tons on basis of 3.32½c; spelter firm at 3.87½c bid.

MINNEAPOLIS, Aug. 7.—To sell wheat appeared the popular thing this morning. Longs everywhere liquidated and offers were willing. September wheat opened at 63⅜c. The market reacted to 63¾c and closed steady at 63¾@63⅞c, against 64@64¼c, yesterday's close. December trading was light, at about 1½c over September price. The cash wheat market was dull. New wheat, both spot and to arrive, was offered freely, and a good deal traded in. New No. 1 Northern, spot, brought about September prices, while to arrive sales were made at from September prices to ½c under. No. 1 Northern old brought ⅜c over September. Receipts, 31,820 bushels; shipments, 19,710 bushels. On track, No. 1 hard, 67¼c; No. 1 Northern, 66½c; No. 2 Northern, 65¾c. Spot offerings of corn were heavier than the demand called for. No. 3 yellow was freely offered at 39c, with 38½c bid. No. 3 mixed offered at 38¾c. Oats—Buyers indifferent; New No. 3 white sold at 20@20¼c. No. 3 new at 18@20c, with large quantities offered to arrive at 19c. Flour steady at $3.40@$3.75 for patents, $2.40@$2.90 for bakers' and clears; production, 32,000 bbls; shipment, 27,606 bbls. Bran and shorts—Market only steady for bran at $10.75, sacks, $12@$12.50; shorts, common bulk, $13.50; middlings, bulk, $15.

MILWAUKEE, Aug. 7.—Wheat opened ⅜c lower and declined ⅝c more owing to the favorable conditions existing for the Spring wheat harvest. September opened at 67⅞c, declined to 67⅝c, rallied to 68⅜c, and closed at 68¼c, while cash ranged nominally 1c below. Samples were in good demand for spot, both old and new. New No. 1 Northern, 70@72c; No. 2 do Spring, 66½@68c. The barley market was entirely nominal; September quotable at 48c. Oats steady with only a fair demand; old No. 2 white, 25½@26c; new, 24½c; old No. 3 white, 24¾c; new, 23c. Rye dull and in no demand; No. 1, 45c; No. 2, 43¼@44c. Corn in better demand and steady; No. 3, 41c on track; 42½@43 to forward. Flour was steady and quiet on the basis of $3.75@$3.85 for choice hard Spring wheat patents in wood. Millstuffs are dull and unchanged, sack bran ranging at $13@$13.50. Provisions steady; mess pork, $9.30 cash and $9.40 September; prime steam lard, $5.85 cash and $5.95 September. Receipts—Flour, 12,150 bbls; wheat, 9,750 bushels; oats, 31,000 bushels; barley, 1,600 bushels; rye, 2,200 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 10,434 bbls.

CINCINNATI, Aug. 7.—Flour—Market active; winter patent, $3.70@$3.90; do, fancy, $3.40@$3.55; do, family, $3@$3.20; Spring patent, $3.70@$3.85; do, fancy, $3.30@$3.50; do, family, $2.90@$3.15; rye flour, Northwestern, $3.05@$3.20; do, city, $3.10@$3.35. Wheat—Receipts more liberal; market quiet; No. 2 red, track, 71c; No. 3 red, track, 68c. Corn—Receipts quite small; market quiet; demand moderate; mixed ear, track, 42c; white ear, 41c. Oats—Receipts large; market quite active, but weak; No. 3 mixed, track, 20c; No. 2, do, 22c. Pork—Market less active and easy; mess, $10.50; clear mess, $11.75. Lard easy; fair demand; steam leaf, 6½c; kettle, 6¾c. Bacon easier; fair demand; loose shoulders, 6¼c; loose short rib sides, 6¾c; loose short clear sides, 6¾c; box meats worth ¼c more. Dry-salt meats easy; quiet; loose shoulders, 5¼c loose short ribs, 6c; loose short clear sides, 6¼c; box meats worth ½c more. Eggs dull but steady; fresh, near by, 9c. Whisky easy and quiet; sales, 400 bbls at $1.22.

DULUTH, Aug. 7.—Wheat was easier to-day, touching a point near 1c below last night, but recovering so that the close was ⅛c under; futures were fairly active; the bulls who have been down in the mouth for the last two weeks, seem to be taking more heart from the general situation—at least, they talk more confidently and let go less readily if they happen to be overloaded; the close: No. 1 hard, cash, 68¾c; August, 69c; September, 66c asked; December, 67¼c; No. 2 Northern, cash, 64¼c; No. 3 Northern, 59⅜c; rejected, 57¼c; to arrive: No. 1 hard, 69c; Northern, 68¼c; receipts, 48,030 bushels; shipments, 19,932 bushels; inspected 44 bushels; last year, 73 bushels.

PEORIA, Aug. 7.—Corn—Receipts, 27,900 bushels; shipments, 13,500 bushels; market dull and lower; No. 2, 39¼c; No. 3, 38¾c. Oats—Receipts, 63,500 bushels; shipments, 43,000 bushels; market irregular; No. 2 white, 24c; No. 3 white, 23c. Rye—Market dull and nominal. Whisky—Market firm; finished goods, $1.22.

SAGER WAS JEALOUS AND MADE A MISTAKE

Whipped a Man Who He Thought Was Making Love to Mrs. Sager.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 7.—Hugo Sager of 17 Belmont Place looked sheepish when arraigned in the Second Criminal Court to-day charged with having assaulted James A. Morgan of 369 Summer Avenue.

Sager returned home about 10 o'clock last night and found that his wife was not at home. He decided to watch and see if she returned alone. He accordingly secreted himself in a lonely spot where he could see people alight from the Clinton Avenue trolley cars in the distance.

Sager watched until nearly midnight, when he saw a man and woman strolling along Belmont Place. They came toward him, and he hid behind a clump of bushes. Reaching a retired spot, they sa t down on the grass.

Sager jumped to the conclusion that the woman was his wife, and rushing from his hiding place began to beat Morgan. The woman, who was not Mrs. Sager, but Miss Rose Kennedy, fled screaming when her escort was attacked.

When Morgan got away, he summoned a policeman, who went to the lonely road, and not finding Sager there, went to his house and found him upbraiding his wife for receiving the attentions of another man. Sager was locked up on the charge, and could not understand what he meant.

Sager was taken to the Fourth Precinct Station House, and this morning Miss Kennedy appeared in court, she having learned that Morgan was held as a witness.

When Sager saw Miss Kennedy, he was satisfied that he had really made a mistake and apologized to everybody.

Morgan, learning the true state of affairs, requested to be allowed to withdraw the charge, and the men left the courtroom good friends.

WOMEN REGULATORS IN INDIANA

A Liberty Gallant Dragged from His Bed and Severely Beaten.

LIBERTY, Ind., Aug. 7.—George Johnson was captured by a number of disguised women late last night, beaten with clubs, and threatened with a coat of tar and feathers.

The women were all neighbors of Mrs. Isaac Burris, who lives in a handsome little cottage on Sycamore Street. They have complained for some time of Johnson's visits to her during the absence of her husband. Mr. Burris recently fell heir to quite a fortune, and left for Chicago, where he intended to invest the money in some business enterprise. He will sue his wife for divorce.

Johnson is in the hands of a physician, and he declares he will have the women indicted. He recognized several of his assailants, and they were all neighbors. Sycamore Street is a fashionable quarter of Liberty, and its residents are all prominent in church and social circles.

CENTENARY OF THE STATE OF TENNESSEE

Preparations Already Making for Its Celebration Next Year.

From The Chicago Times-Herald.

Tennessee was admitted to the Union June 1, 1796, and the Tennesseeans are making preparations to celebrate the centennial of that event by an exposition, to be held at Nashville, the State capital, in June of next year.

Tennessee, through its public men, holds a large place in the National history. It was settled by a sturdy race of people, who believed, first of all, in independence and personal liberty, and next in the religion of Calvin. They were of the Scotch-Irish race mainly, crossing the mountains from North Carolina, or following the Appalachian Valleys southwestward from Virginia and Pennsylvania. Other types there were among them, notably John Sevier, who was of Huguenot ancestry, and is undoubtedly, after Andrew Jackson, the most conspicuous figure in Southwestern history.

Under Sevier the pioneers attempted to secede from North Carolina, and as early as 1784 set up the State of Frankland, or Franklin, for it is sometimes called one and sometimes the other in the early histories. North Carolina seems to have subdued this rebellion, but in 1790 ceded the territory to the United States, curiously enough stipulating that the inhabitants were to have all the benefits of the ordinance of 1787, except that slavery was never to be abolished.

On her admission to the Union, Tennessee presented a Constitution which Jefferson declared "was the most republican yet framed in America."

Three Presidents of the United States are credited to Tennessee—Jackson, Polk, and Johnson—and a long roll of historic names may be added to these, such as John Bell, Hugh L. White, John Catron, Justice of the Supreme Court; Gen. Eaton, Cave Johnson, Felix Grundy, Gen. Samuel Houston, David Crockett, and Parson Brownlow.

Tennesseeans may well take pride in their centennial as a State in the Union. It would be strange, indeed, if the people that so greatly honored Andrew Jackson, whose name was ever the synonym for national union, could not rejoice in such an event.

Sweet Revenge.

From The Washington Star.

"Yes," said the guileless farmer, "I got bunkoed once. But I got even with the feller that done it."

"How?"

"Wethout knowin' anythin' 'bout my livin' there, he come out our way lookin' fur Summer board. I took him in."

CHARITY MONEY FLOWED

Kings County Paid for Improvements That Were Not Made.

LITTLE TO SHOW FOR $98,458.61

Assemblymen Learn How the Wearing of Overalls Kept Men on the Pay Roll—Fluctuation in Vegetables.

The Assembly committee that is investigating the affairs of the Department of Charities of Kings County met in the City Court room, Brooklyn, yesterday, and Hugo Hirsh recalled William H. Hanna, the hardware dealer, who was on the stand Tuesday.

Mr. Hanna had been asked to look at his books regarding certain matters he had been asked about Tuesday, but he said he had been too busy to do so.

He said that at times he had furnished articles to the Charities Department at a loss. He had charged $12 a dozen for hose and thought that a fair market price.

"Your successor in 1891 and 1892 bid only $2 a dozen," said Mr. Hirsh. "Do you consider that a fair price?"

"No; I don't. It was not to him, and it would not have been to me."

Mr. Hanna could not explain the discrepancy between his bids on certain articles, except that he thought that none of the low-priced articles would be called for. He said no person had given him any information that only the high-priced articles would be taken.

Mr. Hanna said he did not know Hugh McLaughlin or Senator Coffey, but he had a speaking acquaintance with John Delmar.

Q.—You stated yesterday that you were a Shepardite. Were you a bright and shining light in the Shepardites? A.—No; I was simply an ordinary Democrat. At the election of Mr. Schieren I went over to the other side.

Q.—You were out for reform? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Well, touching the matter of reform, do you recollect the matter of the Bartholomew closets in 1891 or 1892? A.—Yes; I purchased them.

Q.—You charged $84 a dozen for the Bartholomew closets and the successful bidder in 1892 and 1893 bid $10 a dozen, which was a fair price? A.—I think my price was fair at the time.

Q.—Have you your books and invoices between 1890 and 1894? A.—Yes, Sir.

Q.—Would you permit, without having them brought to court, an examination of those books and invoices? A.—I think I will.

Q.—Also the delivery books? A.—Yes, Sir.

William Murray, the Superintendent of the almshouse at Flatbush, testified that he had held that office twenty-seven years. He said that at the present time thirty-five to forty mechanics and employes dined at his table.

Q.—Did you ever have any more mechanics dining at your table? A.—Yes; along about 1892 there were sometimes three times that number.

Q.—That increase took place soon after the beginning of the administration of Gott, Nolan, and Murphy? A.—Yes; just about that time.

Q.—Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northerly parallel with Central Park West, and partly through a certain party wall, in the rear of the houses to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 31st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 25th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 10th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 1st, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 19th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 8th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated August 1st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—LEOPOLD SIMONS, plaintiff, vs. IDA HESS, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at a point on the southerly side of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street, distant 300 feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the westerly line of Fourth Avenue with the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; thence southerly and parellel with the Fourth Avenue 100 feet and 11 inches to the centre line of the block between One Hundred and Twentieth and One Hundred and Twenty-first Streets; thence running westerly along the said centre line and parallel with One Hundred and Twenty-first Street 17 feet; thence running northerly and parellel with the Fourth Avenue 100 feet 11 inches to the southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street; thence running easterly along the last-mentioned southerly line of One Hundred and Twenty-first Street 17 feet to the point or place of beginning. Together with the appurtenances thereunto belonging.—Dated New-York, July 5th, 1895.

JOHN HOYER, Referee.

EDWIN F. STERN, Plaintiff's Attorney, 7 Beekman St., New-York City.

The above sale is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, August 13th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated N. Y., August 6th, 1895.

JOHN HOYER, Referee.

TWENTY-FIRST STREET.—Court of Common Pleas for the City and County of New-York.—EDWIN S. BAYER, plaintiff, against ANDREW T. SCANLON, individually and as trustee, &c., and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 7th day of August, 1895, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction on the third day of September, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon on that day, at the New-York Real Estate Salesrooms, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the mortgaged premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows: All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-first Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point in the southerly line of Twenty-first Street distant ninety feet eastwardly from the corner formed by the intersection of the said southerly line of Twenty-first Street with the easterly line of Second Avenue and running thence southwardly on a line parellel with said Second Avenue ninety-two feet to the centre line of the block; thence easterly along the centre line of the block twenty feet; thence northwardly on a line parellel to Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall ninety-two feet to the southerly line of Twenty-first Street, and thence westerly along the southerly line of Twenty-first Street, twenty feet to the point or place of beginning. Said premises being situated in Section 3, Block 926 on the Land Map of the City of New-York.—Dated, New-York, August 7, 1895.

AUGUSTUS H. VANDERPOEL, Referee.

ALFRED F. SELIGSBERG, Plaintiff's Attorney, 44 Broad Street, New-York City.

Aug8-2aw3wTh.&M&Aug29&Sept3.

RIVERDALE.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—HARRY P. BARTLETT v. PHEBE J. KENT.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 25th day of July, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee named therein, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, by Adrian H. Muller & Son, auctioneers, the premises in said judgment named and therein described as follows:

All that certain lot of land in New-York City which on a certain map entitled "Map of 339 Lots at Riverdale and Mosholu, 24th Ward, property of F. P. and H. A. Forster," surveyed by George C. Hollerith, dated New-York, November, 1893, which said map is annexed to the deed from Frederick P. Forster, as executor of the last will and testament of George H. Forster, deceased, to Madeline Pierce, dated December 16th, 1893, and recorded in the office of the Register of the City and County of New-York, December 20th, 1893, and indexed against Block 3,423, in Section 13, on the Land Map of the City of New-York, and a copy of which map was also filed in said Register's Office on the 20th day of December, 1893, is known and designated by the lot number sixty-five (65.)—Dated New-York, July 27th, 1895. FRANK D. PAVEY, Referee.

WARREN S. BARTLETT, Attorney for Plaintiff, 52 Wall St., New-York City.

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Offices: 55 Liberty St., N. Y.; 26 Court St., Brooklyn; N. E. cor. 58th St. & 7th Av., N. Y.; 159 West 125th St., N. Y.
CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $3,000,000.

AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST. AND 1 MADISON AV.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

CHEAP MONEY.
We have a large fund to loan on N. Y. City property at 4, 4 1-2, and 5 per cent. Low expenses.
R. F. SHROPSHIRE,
44 WALL ST.

To Let for Business Purposes.

Home Life Insurance Co.'s BUILDING,
256-257 Broadway,
Opposite City Hall Park.
The Handsomest Building on B'way.
FOR RENT, OFFICES,
large and small, well lighted, with all improvements.
Elevator and Electric Light at Night.
ALSO,
ground-floor office, suitable for a bank, corporation, or other similar occupation.
For plans and particulars
APPLY TO
GEO. R. READ, Agent,
9 PINE ST.

Country Real Estate For Sale.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE.—1,800 acres of good pine land, 10 miles west of St. Augustine, Florida. Address J. H. BLAKEMORE & CO., 60 Broad St., city.

Real Estate Wanted.

WANTED.—Improved property below 42d St., or lots in good location, in exchange for free and clear place at New-Brighton, (with loan if desired.)
BENJ. RICHARDS,
59 Liberty St.

WANTED—House, between 86th and 116th St., east of west side, from $15,000 to $20,000, all cash. Owner's address, E. C. HINCK, 239 Broadway.

WANTED—Factory site of 2 acres on railroad near New-York; will employ 100 to 200 men; give full particulars. Address TREASURER, Box 139, care New-York Times.

City Houses To Let—Furnished.

DESIRABLE HOUSES, FURNISHED AND UNfurnished. Choice locations.
DOUGLAS, ROBINSON & CO.,
55 Liberty St.
500 Madison Avenue. 314 Columbus Avenue.

City Houses To Let—Unfurnished.

TWO IN WEST 85TH ST.
Fine 18-foot houses; built by day's work for an estate; four-story; will rent at sight; three-years' estate leases. POWER, Columbus Av., corner 85th St.; office open Sundays and evenings.

ATTRACTIVE THREE-STORY DWELLING.—Hard-wood trim throughout; handsomely decorated; immediate possession; rent, $1,400; 252 West 89th St. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

4 AND 8 EAST 86th ST.—Four-story brownstone, in complete order; moderate rent. Apply E. N. TAILER, 99 Franklin St.

City Flats To Let—Unfurnished.

A.—FOR IMMEDIATE OCCUPANCY OR OCT. 1. LORING,
entrance, 202 West 74th St.,
fronting Boulevard, West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Six and seven large light rooms and bath; first-class service.
NEUFVILLE, 252, 254, 256 West 84th St.
Seven rooms and bath;
large, light, well ventilated, decorated, steam heated.
CARLOS, 230 West 76th St.,
southwest corner Boulevard.
Seven rooms and bath; eight rooms and bath.
Apply on premises or
J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

Apartments To Let—Furnished.

FOR RENT—Handsomely furnished apartment in Central Park Apartment Buildings, (Navarro,) 58th St. and 7th Av. Apply Room 621 Mutual Life Building, New-York.

Apartments To Let—Unfurnished.

BACHELOR APARTMENTS.—A large, handsome corner suite of three rooms and bath to let; overlooking Bryant Park; in the fire-proof building 501 6th Av., (corner 42d St.) Hard-wood trim; elevator, steam heat, and attendance; meals served if desired; also smaller suite; $500. E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

Real Estate for Exchange.

A BEAUTIFUL 21-FOOT BOX-STOOP THREE-story brownstone residence, Brooklyn; hard-wood; beautifully decorated throughout; $6,000 cash equity; for improved, near-by country place. Address RESIDENTIAL AVENUE, No. 1,242 Broadway.

Unfurnished Rooms

HOTEL BERESFORD, CORNER 81 st ST. AND Central Park West.—One very choice corner suite of four rooms and baths, all rooms outside suite of four rooms and bath, all rooms outside and fronting both Central Park and Manhattan Square; the very best location on Manhattan Island.

Interest Notices.

FOURTEENTH STREET.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—WILLIAM F. COCHRAN, plaintiff, against Remington Vernam and others, defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, and bearing date the 16th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction, at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 25th day of June, 1895, at twelve o'clock noon, by William Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described, as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, with the buildings and improvements thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the Twenty-second Ward of the City of New-York, bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street, distant four hundred and fifty-five feet westerly from the corner formed by the intersection of the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street with the westerly side of Central Park West, (formerly Eighth Avenue;) running thence northerly parallel with Central Park West, and partly through a certain party wall, in the rear of the houses to the centre line of the block; thence westerly along said centre line twenty feet; thence southerly, again parallel with Central Park West, one hundred and five inches to the northerly side of Sixty-eighth Street; and thence easterly along the same twenty feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated May 31st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Tuesday, the 9th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, June 25th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Friday, the 19th day of July, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated New-York, July 10th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 1st, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated July 19th, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

The sale of the above-described premises is hereby adjourned to Thursday, August 8th, 1895, at the same hour and place.—Dated August 1st, 1895.

EDWARD SCHENCK, Referee.

GEORGE SEWELL BONNER, Plaintiff's Attorney, 45 Wall Street, New-York City.

ONE HUNDRED AND TWENTY-FIRST Street.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—LEOPOLD SIMONS, plaintiff, vs. IDA HESS, et al., defendants.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 9th day of April, 1895, I, the undersigned, referee in the said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 20th day of August, 1895, at 12 o'clock noon of that day by Bryan L. Kennelly, auctioneer, the lands and premises in said judgment mentioned and described as follows:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, situate, lying, and being in the City of New